



## JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; BEGINS HOSTILITIES IN ORIENT

*Mikado in Imperial Rescript  
Orders Army and Navy to Begin  
Campaign on Land and Sea*

*German Ambassador at Tokio Given  
Passports; Austria Considered as  
Neutral so Long as She Does  
Not Take the Offensive*

TOKIO, Aug. 23.—The emperor of Japan this evening declared war upon Germany. This action was taken at the expiration of the time limit of Japan's ultimatum to Germany demanding the surrender of Kiau-Chow.

The Japanese government has ordered the beginning of operations on land and sea in the far east.

Cheering crowds assembled today before the buildings occupied by the department of foreign affairs and the administration of the navy. This evening there were lantern processions through the streets. The popular manifestations, however, do not approach the enthusiasm which preceded the war with Russia.

### GERMAN AMBASSADOR

*IS MANOED PASSPORTS.*

Count Von Rex, the German ambassador, has been handed his passports. He probably will leave for America either on the Minnesota, sailing August 27, or the Manchuria, which departs on the 29th. George W. Guthrie, the American ambassador, will represent Germany. The U.S. has remained in special session for September 1.

The Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Elisabeth, which latterly was at Tsing-Tau, the port of Kiau-Chow, is reported to have sailed. She probably will go to a neutral port and disarm. It is believed this action will keep Austria out of the war in the Orient, although unforeseen circumstances may force her to change this policy.

### GERMANY TRYING TO

*TRANSFER ROAD TO U. S.*

No action yet has been taken relative to Austria and the foreign office has explained that Japan will remain friendly unless Austria adopts an attitude which it regards as offensive.

It is reported here that Germany has been trying to transfer the German railroad in Shantung, China, to America. Tokio believes, however, that the United States, pursuing the policy of neutrality outlined by President Wilson, will not accept. President Wilson's announcement of neutrality has greatly pleased the Japanese.

### TEXT OF THE IMPERIAL

*SCRIPT ORDERING WAR*

The text of the imperial rescript is issued at Tokio, Aug. 23d. 6 p. m. "We, by the grace of heaven, the Emperor of Japan seated on the throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make the following proclamation to all our loyal and brave subjects:

"We hereby declare war against Germany, and we command our army and navy to carry on hostilities against that empire with all their strength, and we also command all our competent

forces to make every effort in pursuance of their respective duties, to attain the national aim by all means within the limits of the law of nations."

### FORCED INTO CONFLICT,

*VS. THE EMPEROR.*

Since the outbreak of the present war in Europe, the calamitous effect of which we view with grave concern, on our part, have entertained hopes of preserving the peace of the Far East by the maintenance of strict neutrality, but the action of Germany has at length compelled Great Britain, our

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## UNCLE SAM FOLDS ARMS; WATCHES WORLD AT WAR

*Powerless to Gain Ear of Warring Nations,  
U. S. Will Remain Neutral Observer  
in European-Oriental Conflict*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Viscount Chinda, the Japanese ambassador here, today formally notified the United States that Japan had declared war on Germany. The American government was immediately asked to care for Japan's interests in Germany.

Assurances recently given by the British government to the United States that Japan's activity would be confined to the China seas and east Asia were repeated by Viscount Chinda.

The position of the United States as set forth in Secretary Bryan's note of three days ago, has met with the approval of Japan.

Now President Wilson will issue the formal proclamation of neutrality similar to those made with respect to the other belligerents in the European war.

The American government did not undertake to communicate the rescript

to Germany, a copy having been sent by other channels.

### U. S. ONLY NEUTRAL OBSERVER.

The sole interest of the United States now in the far eastern situation is that of a neutral observer.

Aside from informal verbal exchanges between Viscount Chinda and Secretary Bryan in Washington and between American Ambassador Guthrie and the foreign office in Tokio, there is nothing of record so far to commit the Japanese to the limited field of hostilities laid down in the British note of last week.

The impression prevails here among diplomats, however, that the statement of Viscount Chinda, taken in connection with the speech in the Japanese diet last week of Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, is quite sufficient to bind the Japanese government to a

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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO. MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914

## CONGRESS HELD IN SESSION BY EUROPEAN CRISIS

EMERGENCY ACTION IS  
FEARED DAILY

War Risk Insurance Comes  
Up This Week; Many Other  
Bills Pending

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—War in Europe still grips the interest of congress and promises to hold it in session indefinitely. Commerce, which the war has most seriously affected, is the principal subject with which congress is concerned, since the executive departments now are taking care of American refugees in the fighting zones.

This week, the bill to establish a bureau of war risk insurance in the treasury department probably will be enacted. The measure has passed the senate, and, although there is some opposition to it in the house, administration leaders intend to push it through even if it is necessary to invoke a special rule for the purpose. The administration desires this legislation as an additional inducement to owners of foreign-built ships to apply for American registry. The president favors the bill and so does a majority of the administration leaders.

### Purchase of Ships Next.

Following the passage of the insurance bill, the proposal of the government to organize a corporation for a purchase of ships to engage in trans-oceanic trade will be earnestly taken up in the senate and house. Senator Alexander of Arkansas and Representative

of this matter and hope to introduce bills covering the subject within a few days.

President Wilson and congressional leaders conferred yesterday regarding this legislation. It was practically agreed that the proposal should be embodied in a bill giving the government authority to carry out the project if necessary. If private capital does not provide vessels, officials agree, it will be absolutely essential for the government to purchase ships to take care of the exportation of American products.

### Situation in the Senate.

In the senate consideration also will be given during the week of the bill to give federal license to cotton warehouses. Amendments are pending to include tobacco and naval stores warehouses, and canned salmon warehouses.

Consideration of the Clayton antitrust bill will be resumed and its sponsors

*Continued on Page Two.*

## POLITICAL POPE MAY BE CHOSEN

CHOICE TO LIE BETWEEN  
16 CARDINALS

Date for Conclave Not Yet  
Fixed; May Not Occur  
Before September 5

ROME, Aug. 23.—Requiem masses were celebrated in St. Peters and in all the Catholic churches in Rome today. Thousands of persons visited St. Peters to pay tribute before the altar of confession, under which the body of Pope Pius X rests.

The third meeting of the congregation of cardinals was held today and the question of the conclave for the election of a new pope was discussed. The coming conclave will resemble that in 1878 which elected Pope Leo XIII. Europe had then been disengaged from the Russo-Turkish war and the treaty of San Stefano was signed on the day Pope Leo was crowned.

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"Sixteen to Select From."

The elimination of cardinals so that the most probable candidates for the papacy might be listed has been under consideration. It is hardly believed possible that a foreign pope will be chosen.

This removes 19 cardinals from the candidacy and it is also considered unlikely that the pontiff would be chosen from among the cardinals above 70 years old, thus eliminating 26 more. Finally, there are five cardinals deacons, who, according to tradition, never could be elected. Thus the choice would lie among 16, some of whom are believed obviously to be out the question, leaving Cardinals Ferrari, Ferrero, Maffi, Gaspari, Fouillié, De Lauro and possibly one or two others to select from.

### Date Not Yet Fixed.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The correspondent at Rome of the Havas agency quotes the Messagerie as saying that, contrary to the assertion in certain newspapers that the conclave to elect a successor to Pope Pius X will meet August 31, the date of the conclave has not been fixed. It probably will not be before September 5, as several of the cardinals will not be able to reach Rome until then.

## FRANCE OPPOSES AMERICAN PLAN SHIP NEUTRALITY

SAYS SCHEME FAVORS  
GERMAN SHIPPING

Americans Continue to Fly  
From the European War  
Theater

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—France has replied unfavorably to the proposal of the United States that ships owned by belligerent countries, but chartered by this government for the sole purpose of repatriating Americans, be regarded as neutral.

The United States recently notified all European belligerents that under article four of The Hague convention of 1897, which exempts from capture all vessels occupied in a mission of philanthropy, this government would regard as neutral ships chartered to bring Americans home. Each power, however, was asked for a declaration on the subject.

Great Britain's response was that if such ships were manned by American officers and flew the American flag she would have no objection. The plan was to charter some of the Hamburg-American liners tied up in American ports to go abroad, bring Americans home and remain in American ports after they return. France indicated her disapproval of the plan on the ground that this would be an advantage to German shipping.

Officials did not say whether they would continue to regard foreign-owned ships chartered by the American government as neutral. Carrying out to the letter their construction of The Hague convention, it is not believed France or Great Britain would interfere with these ships if the United States had no other way of bringing Americans home, but as such facilities have appeared in the past week it is unlikely that the United States will press the point.

Americans now are leaving Germany by way of ports in Holland. Those in Austria are going to Switzerland and thence to France or Italy.

650 Americans Reach London.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—Steamers from Flushing, the Netherlands, tonight brought here 650 Americans, most of whom were at Cambrai when the war broke out.

Among the passengers were Frank A. Munsey, the publisher who has been active among relief workers at Cambrai, and Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographic Society, and his wife, who were arrested at Nuremberg two weeks ago and held by the German police for a day or two as spies.

Many Americans Arrive.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—Two transatlantic liners brought from Europe this port today more than 1,500 passengers of whom several hundred were American war-zone refugees.

The greater proportion of the Americans were on the Anchor liner Cam

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RUSSIANS BATTERING DOWN  
GERMANY'S EAST DEFENSE

Strong Reinforcements Will Be Required  
to Stem Tide Against Czar's  
Onrushing Millions

At last, the ponderous Russian army has got into action. For three weeks the world has been wondering when and where the czar's mighty force would strike.

Now come reports, through the London cable office, however, that the Russians are battering at the eastern defense of the kaiser's domain in East Prussia, and that German reinforcements will be required to stem the tide of invasion from the east.

A dispatch to the London Daily Mail was received from St. Petersburg last night that a great battle had just ended, with the rout of the German forces. The battle front extended nearly 30 miles and the struggle lasted for six days.

First Great Battle Fought.

TYKINTON, Aug. 24.—(Monday).—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from St. Petersburg sent under today's date, says that the first great battle in the east Prussian theater of operations has been fought and won by the Russians, who gained a complete victory after six days of desperate fighting. The correspondent continues:

"The battle front extended nearly 30 miles on both sides of the main railway line running from Eydtkuhnen, a town on the Russian border, westward. The fighting began Thursday, when the Russians attacked the German first division, which had delivered several unsuccessful assaults on Eydtkuhnen. The forces on both sides were gradually increased. The Germans finally had three army corps engaged.

One army corps had been hit hard by the Russians.

Flanking Movement Checked.

"Fierce fighting took place at Gumbinnen on Thursday, when the Germans attempted to turn the Russian right flank. Though the attack was conducted with the utmost vigor, the attempt was frustrated by the stubbornness of the Russian troops on this wing. The Russians took the opportunity offered by the Germans to direct a vigorous assault on their center, whereby they captured many guns.

"On Friday the Russians left wing pressed onward and toward evening drove the enemy out of their positions. The Germans then asked for an armistice.

*(Continued on Page Two.)*

EUROPEAN WAR BULLETINS

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The same paper says Greece has dispatched troops to aid Serbia in her fight against Austria.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24 (Monday).—Telegraphing from Rosendaal, Holland, the correspondent of the Central News says:

"There is no doubt that a big battle is now in progress in the neighborhood of Charleroi, Belgium. The Germans are rushing troops in that direction. Only 3,000 troops are left in Brussels, which is more completely isolated than Liege."

## ANGLO-FRENCH ARMIES MAKE STAND ON BELGIAN PLAINS TO HURL BACK TEUTON THRONGS

Armies of Three Great European Nations in Battle Array From Mons to Luxembourg Frontier,  
With Desperate Fighting All Along Line

### GREAT BATTLE MAY LAST SEVERAL DAYS

Paris Admits That Allied  
Armies Now Are Facing  
Desperate Struggle

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The following official announcement was issued tonight:

"A great battle is now in progress along a vast line extending from Mons to the frontier of Luxembourg. Our troops are in conjunction with the British and have assumed everywhere the offensive. We are faced by almost the whole German army, both active and reserve.

"The ground, especially on our right, is thickly wooded and difficult. The battle is likely to last several days.

"The enormous extent of the front and the number of forces involved makes it impossible to follow step by step the movements of each of our armies. We must await the result of the first phase of the combat before we can form any conclusion as to the situation. Otherwise, we should be giving the press divergent and contradictory news, since such a battle naturally is made up of actions and reactions which follow and connect in a continuous manner.

Cause of Withdrawal.

"In the Vosges, the general situation determined us to withdraw our troops from Donon and the Saales pass. These points were no longer of any importance. Since we occupied the fortified line, beginning at Grand Couronne de Nancy, Lunéville is occupied by the Germans and at Namur the Germans are making great efforts against the forts which resist energetically.

"The forts at Liège still hold. Fort Chau de Fontaine has been the scene of an act of heroism which affirms once more the brilliant valor of the Belgian army.

Fort Heavily Bombed.

"The fort, which commands the railroad to Aix-la-Chapelle, by Verviers and the tunnel to Chau de Fontaine, has been heavily bombed.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4.)

### FRANCIS JOSEPH DYING, IS REPORTED

Reports are current that Emperor Francis Joseph is seriously ill. These reports have been denied, but they are being reiterated.

While the Liège forts are said to be holding out, an official statement from the French government to-day of the blowing up of Fort Chau de Fontaine by the Belgian commander after it had been razed by the Germans.

Official Russian dispatches claim victory for the Russian forces over three German corps. Duke Moltke, commander-in-chief of the Russian army, describes Russian victories in East Prussia.

The Serians apparently are driving out the Austrians and a late dispatch by way of Italy says it is announced at Vienna that the operations against Serbia on the Drina river have been abandoned.

It is reported that the Italian army will be mobilized August 27.

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Rome, via London, Aug. 23.—The

# THE PLAY HOUSES

## THE NAZIMOVA PLAY

Tragic Muse of  
A Great Actor



"...said today," said Nazimova in her criticism of the new play.

"A typical Nazimova play?" asked the interviewer. "The actress shrugged her shoulders. Smiling ironically she looked up sharply."

"Let me tell you something since you have suggested it," she said. "I have always tried to make an 'actress' play. I appeared in a Nazimova play, no matter what it was called. I did this because when I first studied the Indian woman I found they were just like myself. For years I had been trying to understand myself, to find in the personae of my nature a harmonious purpose. In the characters of Ibsen I discovered the similes of my nature and found for them an outlet."

"There are plays I have seen which would never do for me at all, because there was nothing in me that had any part in them. My heart was born in a deep shadow and I can never stay out in the sun, long because it blinds me. I agree with Duse, the Italian tragedienne. When she met Emma Calvé, the great opera singer, for the first time, Calvé told her that every night before she went to sleep she opened her windows and kissed her hand to the star where she was going to live after she was dead."

"Ah, indeed!" said Duse, "if I could only do that! But I can't. I have been too busy keeping close, close to the passions and sorrows of earth to soar so high as the stars."

"That has been my experience, too, perhaps, and that is why there is such a thing as the Nazimova play."

Production of "The Garden of Paradise" at the Park theater, we shall present Louis N. Parker's new drama, "The Highway of Life," which is founded on Dickens' "David Copperfield"; and with Sir H. Bertram Tree will produce next month at the Haymarket theater in London. Mr. Lennox Pawle, who is already well known in New York audiences, will play the part of Micawber, created in London by Sir Herbert Tree. Having demonstrated the value of Dickens on the stage when presented adequately as we did in our production of "Oliver Twist" this season, I am confident that the American People appreciate the great English novelist and enjoy the removal of acquaintances with Dickens' characters. "David Copperfield" is his most modern dress, fitted by Louis N. Parker, will be presented at Wallack's theater.

The success of Cyril Maude's "Gipsy" last season seems to have stayed with him in London, at the New theater, where he has just opened the season. I have tried to induce Mr. Maude to leave his American tour for a week earlier than originally planned; when he left here last April, and if successful in this, he will play a short preliminary season in New York before beginning his American tour at the Plymouth theater in Boston.

Before I left for Europe last spring I secured a play called "The Philosopher" by Grace Lever, which I shall produce early in the season.

Brandon-Taylor will open on August 29 at the Auditorium theater, in Chicago for a special production of Joseph and His Brethren; and in January we shall see him as a star in an Irish play of which he is the author.

By special arrangement with the Page company of Boston, the publisher, I secured the dramatic rights of Eleanor H. Porter's best seller, "Polynesian." I have great expectations of this play because it is in line with the success we have made in a similar attraction. "Polynesian" will be presented about the first of January.

The success of Mr. George Arliss in Mr. Parker's "Diseast" seems almost inexpressible. Just as he will begin his fifth and last year in this play, going with it to the coast for the first time, I have secured a new play for Mr. Arliss and he will probably be presented in it in the spring.

"The Garden of Allah" will begin its fourth season also, and will make its first trip to the coast.

"As 'The Garden of Paradise' has an imaginative flavor of the most advanced painterly art, I am fortunate in having secured the cooperation in this masterpiece of drama of the celebrated Viennese artist, Mr. Joseph Urban. Mr. Urban has already demonstrated his originality and his classical feeling for stage effect in the beautiful stage pictures he made at the Boston Opera house last season for the Boston Opera company. Every one of the 11 scenes which embody the drama entitled 'The Garden of Paradise' will be built on a plot 41x100 feet in Forty-ninth street just east of Broadway. The hours will

seat 250. There is only one theater like it in New York and that is Sylvio's Arms, a successful little theater in West Forty-fourth street.

Mr. Hopkins will not only build the new tiny theater, but he will manage it and appear with his wife (Violet Vivian) in leading parts. He played in the support of Ben Green and John Drew and also appeared a few months ago at the Fine Arts theater, Chicago, in "What is a Million" of which he was the author.

Lionel Bellmer, who was for many years Henry Irving's stage manager and later was with William Faversham, will be stage manager here.

This is a bad year on account of the Armageddon, and Mr. Hopkins has my support and admiration in his new venture.

### FRANCIS MACMILLAN

Speaking of the war reminds me that few persons in the United States have watched the government efforts to rescue Americans stranded in Europe with more interest than members of players, opera stars and musicians. Items of news regarding those exiled by the mailed fist are soon easily read.

François MacMillan, the American violinist, detained in Germany because of the war, has been located in Dresden. He has just received funds a favor of his told me, which were forwarded to him by the United States treasury department. Secretary of State Bryan, who is a personal friend of Mr. MacMillan and admires his playing, intended him to be released.

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Mr. MacMillan will not suffer the fate of many of his confreres who are likely to be detained until the war is over. It was learned, today through the American consul in Dresden that he is free to leave Germany and has been furnished with a special passport which insures his safe conduct over the frontier. He will go to Italy where he will be the guest of his Duke and Duchess Luigi della Portogalli, an ancient villa near Rome and "El sol de America" in ample time to fulfill his engagements here.

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Mr.





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11 S. Tejon. **Gordon's** 11 S. Tejon.  
C. W. Gordon, Men.

**STEAMER MAZATLAN**  
**CARRIES FRESH COAL**

Must Not Deliver Cargo of  
Coal to German Cruiser  
Leipzig

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 23.—The Mexican steamer Mazatlan, whose clearance papers from this port have been held up for several days because it was the belief of local federal officials that she intended to deliver 600 tons of sacked coal at sea to the German cruiser Leipzig, was permitted to sail today. Her destination is Guaymas, Mexico. She was allowed to leave under instructions received from Washington by Collector of Port J. O. Davis.

The terms under which the Mazatlan was permitted to clear provided that should she discharge her cargo of coal to a German cruiser such action shall be construed in the same manner as if the warship coaled in a neutral port. This procedure would bar the vessel of a warring nation until the expiration of the three months limit under international law, from replenishing her coal supply in a neutral port.

The Mazatlan is under bond signed by the local representative of the German government, to carry out the agreement. The Mazatlan's captain made application for clearance papers last Thursday, but these were refused by port officials until the status of her coal cargo could be determined. During this time she has been closely watched by the torpedo boat. While the Mazatlan is owned by the German shipping firm of Frederick J. J. Co.

**New American Principle.**  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In releasing the Mexican steamer Mazatlan at San Francisco, the state department proclaimed new principle in the American government's construction of its neutrality obligations.

What amounts to a prohibition against the use by merchant steamers of American ports to obtain coal for transfer at sea to belligerent warships was established through the declaration of the state department that any ship which left an American port on a mission of that sort would be regarded as a man-of-war. Such passengers, it freight steamers would not be permitted to call again at an American port for three months.

Hitherto it has been the practice of nations to make no inquiries about the destination of neutral ships but the state department felt that if coaling at sea was permitted through neutral ships belligerents would have justification for complaint that American ports for neutrality were being used as a naval base of supplies.

In the case of the steamer Mazatlan, the American consul at Guaymas, the allowed destination of the ship, has been instructed to report whether the ship reaches there and with what cargo contained. It was pointed out to some quarters, however, that if the Mazatlan arrived at Guaymas with her cargo intact and took out other clearance papers, she would be free from any other prohibition by the United States.

A reason has debarred Christ for the French and the hideous spectacle of the war lords as leaders have arisen. Jesus said what no man has ever dared to say when he said, "Come unto me and I will give you rest. Take my yoke upon you and learn of me; for I am meek and lowly of heart; and ye shall find rest unto your souls."

A recent editorial in one of our leading newspapers said, "America is the only Christian nation. America is only Christian as she follows Christ. Peace is the result of Christianity. Then why are you not a Christian? Jesus invites you to follow him. Come! You are too steeped in sin; too poor, too rich; too wise, too ignorant. 'Come unto me, I will tell you' of whatever class, says Jesus."

**Obedy His Commands.**  
The text says, "Deny yourself." Let self command and you are ruined. In Arizona some years ago a man came in contact with some cowboys. They gave him a command. He obeyed. Afterward he said, "He came under the cowboys." Many have this lesson to learn yet in fact every knee shall bow. Why not learn the lesson now?

A command has weight according to power and authority of the commander. Jesus is living and all now let us be with him. What weak, insufficient man would dare resist the just, equal and loving yet firm commands of Jesus? How foolish to do it! Come under to him. Just recently I heard a old war veteran say, when he was a boy, he had whatever he wanted. His father was wealthy and had many slaves. They obeyed him as they did his father. He enlisted in the southern army and to his surprise, he said, the commander never asked him about anything. He commanded and I had to obey. Jesus is the commander and it is yours to obey. His commands are just and right. They are for our good in this life, and obeyed, will bring us rich rewards in the life to come.

We have too many leaders. The wealthier and their leaders are rife. Confusion is bred. Jesus and real Christianity are discounted. The straight and narrow way has been forsaken as being too straight and too narrow. Rationalism in England has devitalized faith. Compulsion of the youths of Germany to do religious duties has disheartened them and their faith is ship-wrecked. The reign of so-called

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**CARBAJAL REACHES U. S.; WILL LIVE IN FLORIDA**

GALVESTON, TEX., Aug. 24.—Francisco Carabal, former provisional president of Mexico, and a number of Mexican refugees arrived here today from Vera Cruz on the steamer Mexia. It was said Mr. Carabal was en route to Florida to reside.

**Maps and Globes**  
**OUTWEST**  
**PRINTING &  
UBLISHING**  
11 S. Tejon St.  
11 S. Tejon St.

**The Changing Map of Europe**  
**HOW BOUNDARY LINES HAVE SHIFTED SINCE  
THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA**

From the Kansas City Star.

The eighteenth century saw both Austria, the Spanish Netherlands, and the duchies of Milan, Naples and Sardinia-Savoy, a leader in Italian affairs, exchanged. Piedmont, for Sicily, had gained Sardinia. A favorite point in the present war, and Austria in America, from the French. The war of the Polish succession, ended in 1748, resulted in a few territorial changes, but the final settlement, to let the world know where the new land titles rest.

The maps of Europe, their outlines are like the shifting desert sands. From the first page of known history the story of Europe has been one of never-ending changes of dominion. Even in the last 250 years, which is historically a comparatively short time, one great nation, Prussia, has been lost to two others, Germany and Italy. Have come to their present national unity, and numerous other lesser states—Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Portugal, and the Slav and Latin states of the Balkan peninsula—have been battle grounds, losing and gaining their independence as if with the throw of the dice.

**Peace Only an Armed Truce.**

The peace of Westphalia is a myth. When the great nations ended 200 years of conflict early in the Seventeenth century, the concluding treaty was so momentous that it was not called a treaty but a peace—the peace of Westphalia, concluded in 1648.

The 30-years war of Germany was the last great conflict between Catholicism and Protestantism. Germany, already become merely heterogeneous collection of states—was called the Holy Roman empire. It was Voltaire who later said it was neither holy, Roman, nor an empire. The house of Hapsburg, head of the empire by inheritance and strife, was more and more interested outside of Germany.

When the Hapsburgs allowed Ferdinand, a strong Catholic, to take the throne of Bohemia in 1617, the war which devastated Europe began. Richelieu in France, always waiting to crush the Hapsburgs, aided the Protestants. The war swept over Germany, Sweden, France, and the Netherlands. When it ended, Switzerland and the United Netherlands were freed from German domination, and the house of Hohenzollern. In the first campaign Italy became the Papal republic, and Genoa the Tuscan republic. This was in the time of Napoleon's democratic sympathies. Austria was forced to agree to a further cession in 1793. Kosciusko drove the Russians from Warsaw, but internal dissension, as ever, aided the Polish cause, and the final partition came in 1795.

**Napoleon Wiped Out Boundaries.**

The wars of Napoleon from the first brilliant Italian campaign to their end at Waterloo are records of territorial aggrandizement. For France and the house of Bonaparte. In the first campaign Italy became the Papal republic, and Genoa the Tuscan republic. France, destined by Richelieu to be the greatest power of Europe, on another century penetrated to the east by the cession of the bishoprics of Metz, Toul and Verdun. Alsace, today the battleground between France and Germany, went from Austrian hands to France. Sweden, great on the sea, received enough territory in north Germany to command the mouths of the three German rivers, the Oder, Elbe and Weser.

**The Rise of Prussia.**

The Germans of today received in that treaty one of the gifts that fortune keeps for those destined to be great. The largest acquisition of territory received by any of the German states was by Brandenburg, the nucleus of later Prussia and finally of Germany. In 1701 the Elector Frederick of Brandenburg took the title of King of Prussia. By reason of its state Protestantism and, to its enemies, Prussia came to be the exponent of German nationalism and enemy to Hapsburg domination. Frederick the Great, who plighted in Prussia from 1740 to 1763, found his opportunity to lead his nation to greater power in the war of the Austrian succession.

The "succession Wars" were five in number. The result of the first one of the Spanish succession—early in 1801, the papal states in 1809 and Hol-



GEORGE W. GUTHRIE

American Ambassador to Japan

land and part of the German coast in 1810. Austria gave up its Illyrian provinces.

**The Diplomats as Map Makers.**

The tide turned with the Russian invasion after Russia went over to England in 1812. In swift succession came the terrible reverses of the Russian campaign, the defensive campaign of 1813, the abdication, the "One Hundred Days" and Waterloo. The congress of Vienna rearranged the map of Europe and France went back to its place west of the Rhine. Belgium was annexed by Holland and was freed only when the Catholics of Belgium revolted against Protestant Holland in 1830. A Congress of the powers guaranteed its independence and neutrality. Luxembourg was elevated to a grand duchy under German control by the treaty. It was later divided between the Dutch and the Belgians but was made a neutral sovereign state under a guarantee of the powers in 1867.

The congress of Vienna also prepared the way for Italian unity. Seven principal states were mapped out and only two left under foreign rule, French Corsica and Austrian Lombardy and Venetia. Unification came under Victor Emmanuel II. At the death of his minister, Cavour, in 1861, only Venice and Rome were lacking.

The loosening of Turkish rule in eastern Europe came in 1829 when Greece won its independence aided by Russia and western sentiment. Bulgaria, Herzegovina, now one of Austria's troublesome Slavic states, Serbia and Montenegro became independent in 1878. Romania was freed two years later. In the treaty of Berlin, 1878, Bosnia and Herzegovina went to Austria.

German unity, which came in 1871 during the war with France, changed the map of Europe but very little. However, in that slight cession of Alsace and Loraine to Germany after the war were the seeds of that hatred which makes so dramatic the conflict that Europe now wages.

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# JAPAN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY; BEGINS HOSTILITIES IN ORIENT

(Continued From Page One.)

ally, to open hostilities against that country, and Germany, at Kiao-Chow, its leased territory in China, busy with warlike preparations, while its armed vessels, cruising the seas of eastern Asia, are threatening our possessions and that of our ally. Peace seems to be at a standstill.

"Appropriately, our government and that of His Britannic Majesty, after full and frank communication with each other, agreed to take such measures as may be necessary for the protection of the general interests contemplated in the agreement of alliance, and we, on our part, being desirous to attain that object by peaceful means, commanded our government to offer with sincerity an 'advice' to the imperial German government. By the last day appointed for this purpose, however, our government failed to receive an answer accepting their advice.

"It is with profound regret that we, in spite of our ardent devotion to the cause of peace, are thus compelled to declare war, especially at this early period of our reign, and while we are still in mourning for our lamented mother."

"It is in our earnest wish that by the loyalty and valor of our faithful subjects, peace soon may be restored and the glory of the empire be enhanced."

**JAPANESE ENTERTAIN ONLY FRIENDSHIP FOR AMERICANS**

Conferences have been held daily recently by the cabinet, the privy council and officers of the army and navy. The cabinet has arranged war regulations which will be gazetted tomorrow.

The newspapers express surprise at the extent of American suspicions regarding Japan's motives in issuing the ultimatum, but leading writers express a firm confidence that a better understanding will be had with the people of America.

Premier Okuma states that documentary evidence will show that Eng-

land not only requested Japan's assistance, but approved her entire program.

A dispatch from Pekin says the German minister and Chinese foreign offices were about to sign an agreement regarding Tsin-Tau, when Japan's decision was announced, whereupon the Chinese foreign office delayed but proceeded.

Other dispatches say President Yuan-Shi Kai is satisfied with Japan's attitude and pledges.

## GERMANS AND THEIR INTERESTS TO BE PROTECTED

A dispatch from Harbin, Manchuria says railway passenger communication is open between Siberia and European Russia.

It is reported that a number of German reservists were arrested and imprisoned at Irkutsk, Siberia, and that others fled into Chinese territory disguised as Chinamen.

Speaking today at Karuizawa, Kyu-Saburo Shimaichi, a member of the opposition in parliament, said he believed Japan had no desire to keep Kiao-Chow. He asserted that it was Japan's policy to prevent a slump in China.

"The retaining of Kiao-Chow," he said, "would mean the danger of revolution in China and incurring the ill-will of America. Japan is appreciative of Germany's contribution to Japanese civilization, but is resentful because the Kaiser first raised the cry of 'yellow peril' and Germany directed a combination to oust Japan from Port Arthur in 1895."

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## U.S.S. PRINCETON IN SAMOA WITH 4-FOOT HOLE IN HER BOTTOM

PAGO PAGO, American Samoa, Aug. 5.—On San Francisco, Aug. 22.—The U.S.S. Princeton is lying on the beach here with a hole in her bottom four feet across. A brief announcement that she struck an uncharted rock on July 11, while on survey duty, already has been given out by the navy department in Washington.

Nothing but the highest sense of duty and instant response to discipline, from the officers on the bridge to the drivers in the engine room, have saved the vessel from becoming a total loss, with perhaps a long list of deaths by drowning.

At dusk on July 11, the Princeton was returning to Pago Pago harbor at full speed through the Anna channel; when she ran squarely into a submerged pinnacle of rock, not shown on the charts and therefore unknown. The shock of the impact was violent, and water rushed into the lower compartments in a flood. The dynamo room was put out of commission almost immediately, but the electricians stuck to their posts until their dynamos were short-circuited and burned out by the rising water.

In the forenoon the stokers remained at their posts with the same quiet courage. When the water in tanks began to lap the great bars of the lower furnaces, they hauled fires and came on deck with no haste or confusion, leaving the pumps still running on the steam stored in the boilers.

The Princeton sank rapidly by the head and soon became almost unmanageable. She was beached lost in time. The commandant of the naval station here is hopeful of raising the Princeton as soon as he can get the pumps he has requisitioned.

### Gerard Denies Americans Have Been Ill-Treated in Germany; Few Arrested

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—The American ambassador James W. Gerard, publishes a denial of reports that Americans have been ill-treated in Germany. He states that some few were arrested during the first days of the war, but adds that such mishaps are almost unavoidable during big wars, and in all cases those arrested were speedily liberated.

"Americans in Germany," says the ambassador, "enjoy as great security as they do in America. The population is extremely courteous and the government has made great efforts to place special trains in the disposal of Americans, even during mobilization. The banks are very considerate, paying checks and letters of credit."

Ambassador Gerard said he desired to assure the American people that the greatest politeness is the only help possible under the circumstances and that has been shown to Americans in Germany.

### RIGID LAWS OF WAR

From *Ladies' Weekly*

Both the United States and Mexico give signature powers to the convention with respect to the laws and customs of war—*enclaves* adopted at The Hague in 1899, and of protocol according to its diplomatic generalizations. This convention incorporated a formidable series of rules. The most important provisions, which it imposes upon those countries who are to practice according to the Hague acts:

No company mission of poisoned arms.

To allow no regular trench-horizon in conflicts forbidding to the hostile nations or armies.

Attack on civilian centers. War, having no legal means of defense, has surrendered all discretion.

To declare that no quarter will be given.

To employ arms, projectiles or material of a nature to cause superfluous injury.

To make indiscriminate use of a dog of war, the national flag, or military ensigns and the enemy's uniform, as well as the distinctive badges of Geneva Red Cross contestants.

To destroy or seize the enemy's property, unless such destruction or seizure be definitely demanded by the necessities of war.

To attack or bombard towns, villages, habitations or buildings, which are not defended.

To pillage a town or place even when taken by assault.

To punish a spy without trial, even if taken in the act, and a spy who, after rejoicing the army to which he belongs, is subsequently captured by the enemy must be treated as a prisoner of war and incur no responsibility for his previous acts of espionage.

To compel the population of occupied territory to take part in military operations against its own country.

To bring pressure upon the population of occupied territory to take the oath to the hostile power.

To confiscate private property.

All of these specific prohibitions are based on the declaration that "the right of belligerents to a free course of pursuing the enemy is not unlimited." Special provisions are made to compel the humane treatment of prisoners. It is also provided that advance warning must be given, wherever possible, to the principal inhabitants of a town before commencing hostilities.

To defend a town or place even when taken by assault.

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Canada has established a Canadian Institutes in connection with McGill University at Montreal, on the lines of the United States institutions of the same sort at the University of Wisconsin.

## Kaulman's

Linen prices will be greatly affected by war conditions, so we advise purchasing now for future needs. The prices here quoted represent a saving of from 10 per cent to 35 per cent over present values.

No. 820—Pattern cloths in all linen, bleached satin damask, in shamrock, lily of the valley and chrysanthemum designs; 68x68, priced at \$2.50.

Same as above, except in 68x68, price \$4.00.

Napkins to match above in 22x22; per dozen \$7.50.

No. 830—All linen satin damask, full bleached pattern cloths, in plain, rose, pansy and spot designs; 70x70; special \$3.50.

No. 830—Same as above, except in 70x88, at \$4.00.

Napkins to match above, 22x22; dozen \$3.50.

No. 850—Satin damask full bleached pattern cloths, in oak leaf, scroll, stripe and spot designs; size 72x72; special \$3.75.

Same as above, except in 72x90, at \$4.75.

Napkins to match above in 22x22; dozen \$3.75.

No. 870—A heavy bleached satin damask pattern cloth, in tulip with key border, stripe and chrysanthemum designs; size 72x72, at \$4.75.

Same as above, except in 72x90, at \$5.50.

Napkins to match above in 22x22; dozen \$4.75.

No. 900—A handsome extra heavy imported damask cloth, size 72x72, at \$5.50.

As above, 81x81, at \$8.50.

As above, 90x90, at \$10.50.

Napkins to match above, 25x25, at \$9.50.

No. 900—A handsome extra heavy imported damask cloth, size 72x72, at \$5.50.

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As above, 90x90, at \$10.50.

Napkins to match above in 22x22; dozen \$4.75.

An extra heavy imported satin damask cloth, with wide hemstitched border, all around; round designs only; size 72x72, at \$6.50; size 72x90, at \$8.50.

61x75 bleached damask cloths, in splendid assortment of patterns, with wide hemstitched border; each \$4.50.

61x80 bleached damask cloths, hemstitched all around, in two designs; each \$3.50.

58x58 heavy all linen damask cloths, in red and blue only, each \$2.50.

61x61 bleached damask cloths, with hemstitched sides and ends \$1.98.

58x70 half bleached cloths, with embroidered sides and ends \$1.98.

56x70 unbleached all linen damask cloths, hemstitched all around \$1.75.

55x70 unbleached damask cloths, with hemstitched sides and ends \$1.50.

One lot of extra heavy German silver bleached pattern cloths, unhemmed, 68x68, at \$3.00.

### Two Lace Specials

2 lots of Camisole lace for corset covers and boudoir caps; full line of dainty patterns, 12 to 18 inches wide.

25c and 35c values.

50c values.

### Sale of Ribbons

One lot of odd widths in satin and taffeta ribbons—black, green, browns, and gray.

Priced from 15c to 35c.

10c

Monday 1.25

### Double Service Dresses

### 1.25 Double Service Dresses 1.25

Kaufman's double service dress for house and morning wear. A simple one-piece dress, made of excellent quality solid color or fancy ginghams and percales. This garment is put on like a coat; reverses can be worn high or low at neck; (see cut). Front can be reversed and buttoned on either side by a very simple process. Made in sizes 34 to 46. Particularly adapted for large women. Specially priced at 1.25.

Monday 1.25

Reg. 1.25

## Perkins-Shearer Styles

Fall and Winter  
Nineteen-Fourteen

For this fall

we are featuring strong  
lines at

\$15, \$18 and \$20

No thinking man today  
doubts or ignores the value  
of a good appearance.  
One of the most important  
considerations therefore is  
that of good clothes.

Good clothes are not ex-  
pensive. A \$1.50 fraction of  
what you get.

By good clothes we mean  
well tailored, correctly  
styled garments of well-  
chosen all-wool fabrics.

Such are Perkins-Shearer  
clothes.

**MAJESTIC RANGES**  
The Best Ever Yet Made.  
Let Us Show You.

**Dickinson Hardware Co.**  
Phone M. 115. 107 N. Tejon St.  
Sheet Metal and Furnace Work

**SPEND \$15.00 ON MUSIC**  
\$15.00 Victrola will—  
put good music in your home.  
Educate your children in music,  
entertain your friends.

**Willet R. Willis**  
22 E. Kiowa.

**FOR FLU FEVER & Nasal Catarrh**

**ARBOROL** is thoroughly guaranteed  
remedy. No cocaine or other injurious  
drugs. Fifty cents per tube. Free sample  
on request. The Arborol Chemical  
Company, 314 Jackson Bldg., Denver, Colo. New York office, 26 Broadway.

**AUSTRIAN, OFF TO WAR,**  
**LEAVES MONEY BEHIND**

**\$500 in Postal Savings Bank Here**  
3 Says He Will Return After  
European Struggle Is Ended.

**Local savings bank deposits have**  
risen materially during the month  
are larger than ever, according  
the authorities in charge. Fifty new  
units have been opened this month  
more than \$3,000 deposited. It is  
expected that this will be a record  
for the institution. One thousand  
two hundred and seventy-two accounts  
are open now.

With \$500 to his account in the  
local savings bank, the largest  
unit that may be carried, a young  
Austrian left Colorado Springs yesterday  
to join the army in Austria. He  
walked into the postoffice yesterday  
morning and announced his intention  
of mailing the \$500 in the bank until  
he returned. "I expect to come back,"  
he said, "but perhaps I will be killed.  
If I live I shall return and will have  
the pleasure of knowing that there is  
a safe Buckley for me here."

**Requiem High Mass**  
at St. Mary's Today

**5.1** Requiem high mass will be  
said at St. Mary's Catholic church this  
evening at 10:30 o'clock. The service,  
known as the Mass of Death, will be  
the only special service in Colorado  
Springs in observance of the death of  
Felix S. K. The service will be held  
with Canon and sub-deacon and Father  
Deasy, chaplain of Glockner garrison,  
will preach the sermon.

**Woods Are Full**  
of Poison Ivy

**Plot Out Your Blood Right—Then  
You're Safe**

**All country people and city folks before**  
taking to the woods should fortify  
their blood with B. B. P.

This famous blood purifier not only  
drives all poisons out of your system but  
puts the body in condition to resist  
the effects of poison ivy and other  
poisonous plants constantly beset you. You never  
can tell what a slight abrasion of the  
skin may lead to. A small scratch by  
a thorn will often open the way to serious trouble. Then there is  
a danger of impure water, of chalky  
soil, of mineral poisons already in the  
soil, of public wells and numerous  
other traps to set the blood on fire. Let  
B. B. P. purify your blood and if poisons  
do invade the system begin B. B. P.  
and you'll be free of any trouble but  
not except anything claimed to be "just  
a cold."

**Time of Submission.** Write to The  
West Specific Co., 107 Swift Ridge, At-  
tice, Colo. for an illustrated book "What  
is Mirror Test." It fully explains about  
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**There are 35,000 names in the new**  
Harvard University directory.

**Half of U. S. Will**

**Be in Big Parade**

**Anticipated from All Parts**

**to be Filmed Thursday**

**Afternoon**

**Flying the colors of their home**

**states and towns, the automobiles that**

**line up in front of the movie man**

**Thursday to take part in the carnival**

**day parade will represent nearly half**

**the states in the union if the plans**

**of the committee go through. It is**

**essential for the success of the parade**

**that representatives of the different**

**states and cities confer with Secretary**

**Henderson of the Chamber of Commerce**

**as soon as possible. The autos**

**will line up according to states in**

**alphabetical order so that there will be**

**no confusion. There will be a marshal**

**for each division.**

**Banners, pennants and United States**

**flags will be the only decorations per-**

**mitted, and it is requested that they**

**be displayed prominently in front of**

**the machines so the movie men can**

**make no mistake, and the home towns**

**may be boasted. All tops and wind-**

**shields must be down. Visiting tourists**

**in the Pikes Peak region are invited**

**to enter their cars.**

**There will be a final meeting Tues-**

**day at the Chamber of Commerce and**

**all those interested in having their cars**

**in the inspection are requested to at-**

**tend and help the committee work up**

**plans for the celebration. The commit-**

**tee in charge consists of W. S. Dunn,**

**Ted C. Matthews and J. P. Shearer.**

**The divisions will form promptly at**

**2:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and**

**all automobiles must be on hand then**

**for the parade. The divisions are as**

**follows:**

**Division 1.—On Dale street between**

**Telton and Nevada: Alabama, Arizona,**

**Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Dis-**

**trict of Columbia, Florida, Georgia and**

**Idaho.**

**Division 2.—On Dale street between**

**Nevada and Weber: Illinois, Indiana,**

**Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi and**

**Montana.**

**Division 3.—On Monument street be-**

**tween Telton and Nevada: Kansas,**

**Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massa-**

**chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mis-**

**sissippi and Montana.**

**Division 4.—On Monument street be-**

**tween Nevada and Weber: Kentucky,**

**Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massa-**

**chusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mis-**

**sissippi and Montana.**

**Division 5.—On Willamette avenue**

**between Telton and Nevada: Missouri,**

**Division 6.—On Willamette avenue**

**between Nevada and Weber: Nebraska,**

**Division 7.—On St. Vrain street**

**between Telton and Nevada: Nevada,**

**North Carolina, North Dakota, New**

**Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico,**

**New York and Ohio.**

**Division 8.—On St. Vrain street be-**

**tween Nevada and Weber: Oklahoma,**

**Division 9.—On Boulder street be-**

**tween Telton and Nevada: Oregon,**

**Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South**

**Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee,**

**Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Vir-**

**ginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.**

**Division 10.—On Boulder street be-**

**tween Nevada and Weber: Texas.**

**Division 11.—On Platte avenue be-**

**tween Nevada and Weber: Colorado,**

**Division 12.—On Platte avenue be-**

**tween Telton and Nevada: Special en-**

**tries.**

**W. O. JONES TO DESCRIBE**

**BIG REVIVAL IN WALES**

**William O. Jones, revivalist who has**

**been conducting a campaign at the**

**Nazarene church for the last few**

**weeks, will speak this afternoon at**

**2:30 o'clock on the great Wales re-**

**view. Mr. Jones was in Wales dur-**

**ing the time and his address will be**

**largely personal. The Nazarene re-**

**view will close with the service to-**

**night at 7:30 o'clock. Another meet-**

**ing will be held at 1 o'clock this after-**

**noon.**

**The Plaza hotel, the place that is**

**always warm and comfortable, makes**

**the lowest winter rates of any first-**

**class hotel in the city. Make your**

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**Sugar Drops Fifty**

**Cents per Hundred**

**Sugar dropped 50 cents a hundred in**

**Colorado Springs yesterday, the pres-**

**ent price being \$1.70 for cane and**

**\$1.30 for beet. The reason for the re-  
duction is that local grocers for the reduction is**

**that the prices went down 26 cents**

**in New York and 50 cents in San Fran-**

**cisco. How long present prices will be**

**effective, of course, is a matter of**

**speculation.**

**ADVERTISMENT**

**Albert H. Horton**

**Graduated by the Republican coun-**

**try as a candidate for the office of**

**COUNSELOR AT LAW**

## Two-Year-Olds Flocking to Pikes Peak Land

## Region Best for Babies, Says Eastern Writer

"Babies flock to Pikes Peak Land" is the headline over a feature story which appeared in the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times last week under Colorado Springs date. The writer declares the story is not a press agent boom on an attempt to extol the merits of this city as a summer resort, but a story of a region where the death rate among infants is reduced to a minimum, and where infant mortality is the lowest in the country.

The Pikes Peak region this year is a veritable land of babies. They are not here by the hundreds, as in some former years, but by the thousands, and they have come with their fond and anxious mothers from all over that great heat-ridden region known as the middle west. They have come out of material climates into a climate that is nearly always cool and free from extremes.

This is not a press agent story to extol the merits of a summer land of recreation and rest. It is a story of the activity of thousands of mothers and babies under 3 years old whose hearts have ached and whose souls have wept under the cognizance of that few babies weather through the second summer without coming periodically near the dark river. But it is a story of the more fortunate among tens of thousands of mothers whose finances warrant the expenditure of the cost of a stay in the climate of the mountains where scarcely one baby in 1,000 dies from the disease that haunts the homes of children in hotter climates during the summer months. A vast majority are unable to bear the expense and the records of health officials mark the disastrous results.

**Land of 2-Year-Olds:**  
This is the land of 2-year-olds. And less than two weeks ago the expression of countenances by the score on the streets of Colorado Springs and Manitou was that of the children of the day, and within an hour at that. Middle-aged and elderly people are in the majority here this summer, and the former constitute the major portion of the tourist population. Among these it has been estimated that three out of five are the mothers of infants that have been brought here "for their health."

Every train brings a heavy freightage of children, and it is an easy matter to mark the newcomers as they travel baggage-laden along the streets that lead toward the blue mountains. The babies are thin and pale, a majority of them, and look as though but another 10 days in the heat would have robbed them of their remaining meager vitality. Some are carried in bundles, and in arms. Others recline in heavily quilted carriages and carts that push. Others have to be met at the station by ambulances and taken to the hospitals.

A week here and the color of the cheeks returns. The rare mountain air, the chill of the altitude and the waters of melting snows drive away the system's "cause" of the summer complaints and put new life into the organs of vitality. Little medicine is necessary and doctors here seldom fail to make more than a call or two on impeded infants.

**Work While.**  
If we had to depend on babies' trouble cases for our livelihood in the summer, I ask one of these, "It would be a poor living that most of us would make. We get the very cases that would make the doctors in the heat-ridden states comfortably able to take their own vacations when the heat is over, so they lose and we gain and the baby gets well."

"But it's worth a lot to save a baby, whether it's the child of a washerwoman who never can pay the bill, or that of a St. Louis millionaire, who couldn't object if you sent him a bill of \$10,000 a visit."

The Pikes Peak region has become a vast baby hospital. The keeper of a boarding house, an elderly woman who formerly lived in Iowa, Oklahoma and Texas, says that nine out of 10 of the mothers who live with her during the summer months have come for the health of the children and on advice of their physicians.

In Oklahoma City during June there were 45 deaths, and of these number 25 were babies under 2 years old, practically all of which were afflicted with the summer complaint. In another community of Oklahoma of a population of 10,000—which is one-seventh that of Oklahoma City—there were 15 deaths of babies under 2 years in three weeks. Reports similar to those are related by mothers who have come from Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska and Illinois.

**Mountains a Sure Cure:**  
"There's one medicine that can almost absolutely be depended upon to cure your baby," an eminent Texas physician told a mother who recently came here. "You will find it in the atmosphere of the mountains a mile or more above sea level." The child will be afflicted two weeks and the doctor apparently had the case under good control, but the case contained that ever-present contingency of a relapse that might last all summer in case of the child's eventual recovery.

It is estimated that by September there will depart from the region more than 3,000 pink-cheeked babies and sound and excellent condition for the growing season of the hill and winter. It probably won't be necessary for many of them to be brought back next year, but many of them will come for the reason assigned by the father for always going to the circus is applicable here; their mothers get the habit and feel that they need the rest and recreation afforded by the playgrounds of the mountains and vicinity.

**Many Baby Shows:**  
Baby shows are frequent here, though not many of them are known by that or any other name, and nearly all of them lack formality. They are involuntary affairs, sometimes. Half a score of mothers with babies may be waiting on the corner for a street car that will take them to the parks or the canons, and before the car arrives the chances are an interesting exhibition of babies, with silent mental comparisons being rapidly carried on, will attract the attention of others waiting for the same car. Frequently there is a meeting of this kind in the park. There are babies brought together from the heated cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Oklahoma City, Dallas, Little Rock and other places in the middle west. The commercial clubs of the Pikes Peak region are using a great opportunity for publicity in failing to hold formal public exhibitions of the flower of babyhood gathered here from over the country.

The season's offering has been prolific of twins. An old resident says he never before has seen such a profusion of "pairs" as is exhibited on the streets of Colorado Springs this summer. A fat set of twins, girl babies of about 18 months, met a lean set of about the same age the other day, and the meeting was the subject of comment of half a hundred passers-by during the few minutes of the meeting.

The fat ones had had the tonic of the mountains administered and the lean ones were nearly out of the convalescent stage. Frequently during a stroll of an hour one may meet three to five proud fathers pushing double carriages containing the offspring brought here by fast Pullman from the heated regions of the United States.

Final Play Festival  
Set for Wednesday

The final play festival Wednesday afternoon, which marks the close of the playgrounds for the season, will be more in the nature of an informal demonstration of some of the group games which have been taught this summer. School will commence next week and the children will be kept busy several hours of the day during the next nine months.

"The object of summer playgrounds is not merely to amuse children during vacations," said Director Arthur Murray, Jr., "but to teach them how to entertain themselves long after the playground season is over. If they have learned 20 good games, they will be able to amuse themselves after school hours and keep out of trouble this way. Every doll show, play festival, kite day, etc., makes children become participants in all these activities and the only real preparation for life's duties is participation in all the opportunities and duties which come up in a child's life, rather than sitting in the grandstand and watching others."

If you never have had occasion to visit one of these institutions you've missed an opportunity to study human nature and the ideas of the plain people; but, even at that, your case isn't hopeless. Just journey down to The Gazette and join the groups in front of the bulletin board, where war and other news is posted as soon as it comes over the wires.

Many battles are being fought right here in Colorado Springs. Campaigns are mapped out, issues of diplomatic importance are decided, cities are captured and the map of Europe is remade. Although the battles are entirely free from the sanguinary aspect of those on the continent, some of the arguments at times reach fever heat, much to the amusement of the spectators; but, as far, there have been no serious encounters because of a difference of opinion.

The Socialist with his cure-all for political ills; the German, with his ideas about the Kaiser's war policy; the Frenchman, or Englishman, with their views about the fate of the German empire; find a common battaglione ground on the sidewalk in front of The Gazette. Here they decide what should be done, and day after day several old standbys report for duty at the forum. At times the walk is crowded with people watching the bulletins. The politician has put in an appearance on several occasions and has had a rather critical audience to talk to.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS TO  
ATTEND PUEBLO MEETING

Members of the Knights of Pythias and D. O. K. K. of the Pike's Peak region, numbering several hundred, will go to Pueblo this afternoon on a special train to attend the annual grand lodge of their orders. The train will also carry the Denver and upscale generations, and will leave Colorado Springs at 4 o'clock.

ARE WOMEN NATURALLY  
DESPONDENT?

A prominent writer so claims. Women are constituted with a delicate organism and in nine cases out of ten mental depression may be attributed to an abnormal condition of the system which expresses itself in nervousness, sleeplessness, backache, headache, causing constant misery and as a result despondency. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a simple remedy made from roots and herbs, is the one best remedy for this condition. It goes to the root of the trouble and overcomes despondency. Adv.

Henry D. Steele died at 7:30 o'clock last evening at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. P. Shove, 1829 Wood avenue. Mr. Steele was 92 years old, death being caused by old age.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Shove at present are in London. They expect to return to Colorado Springs next month, if possible.

Mr. Steele was one of the oldest pioneers in Colorado, removing to Denver in 1859. He was in business in the capital city for years and moved to Colorado Springs only three years ago.

Besides Mrs. Shove, Mr. Steele is survived by two sons, Fender and George, both of Denver.

The body will be sent to Denver to-day for interment.

## Exped. Woman

## Mother's Friend

## Ad.

## M. &amp; W. Will Hold

## A Picnic Today

## Adv.

## The County Ministerial association had an all-day picnic on Cheyenne today in honor of the Rev. J. Wilson, pastor of the United Presbyterian church, who leaves Indiana, where he has been a minister. The regular week of the association will be held tomorrow.

## Mr. Steele requested to meet at the Park street railway depot at 8 a.m. and is asked to prepare his visiting ministers are invited to El Paso county presidenting.

## Adv.

## The

## Two-Year-Olds

## Flocking to Pikes Peak Land

## Adv.

## that boy

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## EXPOSURE TABLE

## is free at our store.

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## COHONER HALL TO

## D VACATION HERE

## Denver Today to Conduct

## We Will Return to Springs

## Wednesday for Rest

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## COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

Published every day in the year at the Gazette Building by the  
COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE CO.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1914.

## THE RURAL SCHOOLS

IS THERE something the matter with our educational plan in the rural districts of Colorado? The report of C. G. Sargent, rural school visitor for the Colorado Agricultural College, shows that nearly 70,000 country boys and girls, representing 80 per cent of the rural school children in the state, have failed to get even a rudimentary education. Sargent's report goes on to say:

There has been no alarm at this disaster because they are only "boys and girls." Yet if 80 per cent of the water rights were lost by seepage there would be only enough water left for the gardens. If 80 per cent of the grain went through the separator and 80 per cent of the grain through the thresher pigs would be fastening on skim milk and feeding at the straw pile. If 80 per cent of the crops failed to mature and 80 per cent of the live stock was unfit for the market, citizens could not exist and yet 80 per cent of all rural school children do not mature. For eight years the state has sustained no such loss.

Of course these 70,000 are "only boys and girls." These boys and girls in a few years will make up a large percentage of the rural population of the state. They will be managing the farms, gleaning the crops for use by the cities of Colorado and making up a class of citizenship that often is referred to as "the solid, capable farmer."

The farm can no longer be managed on the old-fashioned, slipshod methods. The farmer with the education and with the power to get the most out of his land, his cattle or his orchards is the farmer that not only becomes independent of the mortgage-buyer, but is numbered among the enterprising and influential citizenry of the state.

Take it in El Paso County. The farmer has peculiar conditions and it has been shown conclusively that only those who go about their farming on the right basis are able to make money. Since the advent of the county agent conditions have been revolutionized. The farmer found out what he could do to better his land, how he could raise ensilage and feed cattle and sell the dairy products. Until the educational hand of Uncle Sam came into this section the dry farmer did not realize what an opportunity he had.

The age for argument against education has been pushed back with that of belief in witchcraft and alchemy. There is no argument but there may be causes, why the children have not received even a rudimentary education much less attend high schools and possibly colleges. Conditions in some districts may not have been right during the last few years. But it would seem improbable that such a large number could be prevented from getting an education. Then something is the matter, certainly, with our country school plan. Are there enough schools? Are they managed properly? Should the schools be consolidated, according to the latest rural plan, to give better equipment and a greater range, better teachers, etc.?

Colorado presents an opportunity for the educator along this line. What will our state superintendent of schools do, and what has she done? What will our county superintendent do? It is high time that somebody did something!

Seventy thousand boys and girls without a rudimentary education! It's a disgrace to Colorado!

## THE RESERVISTS

IN NEW YORK a few days ago a European reservist, who was anxious to go home and fight, was haled in court by his wife to answer a charge of desertion. She insisted that her husband's departure would leave her without means of support for herself and two children, and the judge properly required the husband to give bond to pay his wife five dollars a week for a year.

All over the country countless thousands of Germans, Austrians, Hungarians, Servians, and natives of other countries involved in the war, are getting ready to sail. A great many of them are eager to fight for their native lands; probably a majority are reluctant. And in innumerable instances the case of the woman here mentioned must have been paralleled, except that few of them have been so fortunate as to have provision made for their maintenance.

Many a one feels that there are but two places where a man can go: one is the brothel, the other is the grave.

It was because one girl chose the grave that the Women's Christian Temperance Union founded a refuge for the unfortunate girl 26 years ago. With unceasing vigilance, amid storm and stress of financial matters, they have struggled on, never turning away a girl because she was poor, never failing in love and sympathy, mothering with brood'ing care one after another, until over 1,400 have been helped to better manhood and given a chance to redeem their lives.

They were not slum girls, no! Some of them were so pitifully young, many expected to be married, and, in Intellect, devotion, trusted—also, too blindly. They came to the Cottage home and were saved. Some are married, some are at work, and almost without exception, they are good women.

We feel that this has been worth while.

DINNIE McDOLE HAYES,  
Superintendent, Rescue Work, W. C. T. U.  
1728 Washington Street, Denver

**FROM OTHER PAGES**

THERE'S MONEY OUT OF IT!

From Collier's Weekly  
The Pittsburgh Post calls attention to the fact that some of our first authors have quit drinking and seem to be making big money telling how they did it.

This seems to refer, among others, to Samuel G. Blythe, Will Livingston Comfort and Jack London, all of whom have renounced John Barleycorn in print and at some length during the past year. But any plain citizen can profit by doing so. There's no money in booze unless you sell it and that's getting more uncertain every day. Quit and get ahead that's some other way!

## PONDEROUS RUSSIA.

From the Chicago Tribune

France's allies, other than the Belgians, make demands on French patience and endurance. Russia may get into this war or it may not. It depends on the duration of the war. When Russia is ready it may have only a private affair with Germany. The odds are not against the Kaiser yet. They are against the French. On land two of the four nations against the two of the alliance are largely imaginary. The French are standing the brunt while the Russians are getting ready. The English keep the Germans away from French ports, but the Russians will need at least a month to become effective. Owing to their inadequate means of moving troops they are delayed in transmission.

\* \* \*

## WHY CANCER SEEMS ON INCREASE.

From the New York Tribune.

Whenever public attention is directed to the prevalence and problems of a given disease its frequency and the death rate from it appear to increase. The classic example of this truth is to be found in the case of appendicitis. Just now it is having an illustration in the apparent increase in cancer.

All sorts of explanations were put forth to account for the sudden prevalence of appendicitis until it gradually became understood that it was due almost entirely to the changed diagnosis of physicians. Diseases which before had come under other headings are now recognized as due to afflictions of the appendix. To a very small extent, of course, public concentration on this human ill actually may have led to its contraction by some of the more nervously inclined. But these cases constituted a practically negligible factor.

It is a comfort, therefore, to be reminded of this explanation in face of the reported alarming rise in the rate of death from cancer. Assistant Surgeon General Rucker, in an editorial in Public Health Reports, maintains that if there is an increase it is due to the "increased attention given the disease" and to the fact that physicians are becoming better diagnosticians. Dr. Rucker does not believe "the danger to the individual of contracting the disease is on the whole greater."

A little wholesome optimism of this sort is worth a great many reports of cancer cures.

The loss of the Zrinyi is a severe blow to what little naval prestige Austria possesses. Austria has only one vessel of the dreadnought type, the Viribus Unitis, of 20,000 tons. Next in rank come three battleships of the Zrinyi type, and the one lost was the newest and best of the lot. Besides these Austria has only three other battleships, of even less tonnage.

In effect Germany is making it contest almost single-handed. The Austrian navy is a negligible factor, and apparently is already finding its way to the bottom of the sea. The army has been unsuccessful in its four weeks of fighting Serbia and is now acting on the defensive. Neither does it appear to have done any better against Russia on the northern border. In other words, Austria is keeping up its historic record of military inefficiency.

The manufacturers of false teeth have raised the prices, but who cares? Nobody wants to chew expensive food with cheap teeth.

And yet it was only a few weeks ago that England was organizing a syndicate to buy Waterloo field to keep the Belgians from cutting it up into lots.

Victoriano Huerta, the Mexican war correspondent now in Europe, is beginning to see what a small affair his curtain-raiser was.

The linotypes have been sinking far more battleships than any of the torpedo boats belonging to the European powers.

## THE FIRST SEA FIGHT

OUT of the maze of contradictory reports of battles fought on land and sea comes the confirmation of a naval fight in the Adriatic between French and Austrian warships. It appears that a French fleet sank four Austrian vessels, including the Zrinyi, a first-class battleship of 14,226 tons displacement, and with an armament of four 12-inch and eight 9.4-inch guns. The type of the other three vessels lost is not given.

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## OPEN PARLIAMENT

[All letters intended for the Open Parliament must bear the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Controversial letters will not be published without the signature of the writer. Communications for this department should be limited to 100 words and should be free from personalities. Religious sentiments cannot be conducted in this column.]

## HELP FOR THE HELPLESS

To the Editor of the Gazette.

This girl has gone wrong. We'll say, for example, she is your girl. You have not watched and prayed as you should, perhaps. But your heart is broken; all your fond hopes for her future are in ashes. What shall be done?

Or we'll take another case. This girl has no parents to grieve over her, she has no home. She has been so lonely, so heart-hungry, she has to work for her bread, and sometimes the bread is bitter. She longs in good to her she thinks. He gave her attention, makes her little gifts, says loving words. She thinks a bromming cup of tea is presented to her thirsty lips, and she does not know it is poison. The very fruits of love's Eden she believes are hers, but they are the apples of Sodom. She wakes to find herself that most forlorn, most desolate, of all God's creatures, a beaten and de-

spaired girl. Where shall she go? What will become of her?

Many a one feels that there are but two places where a man can go: one is the brothel, the other is the grave.

It was because one girl chose the grave that the Women's Christian Temperance Union founded a refuge for the unfortunate girl 26 years ago. With unceasing vigilance, amid storm and stress of financial matters, they have struggled on, never turning away a girl because she was poor, never failing in love and sympathy, mothering with brood'ing care one after another, until over 1,400 have been helped to better manhood and given a chance to redeem their lives.

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DINNIE McDOLE HAYES,  
Superintendent, Rescue Work, W. C. T. U.  
1728 Washington Street, Denver

## YES! "Jack" Essays

BY GEORGE FITCH  
—BY THE OLD VETS

## THE PORK BARREL

The pork barrel is a name given to the rivers and harbors bill in Congress, by those who haven't gotten an appropriation for their own district.

The rivers and harbors bill is very important. It provides money for the digging of harbors and canals and for the improvement of rivers. If it were not for this bill, only small-sized steamships would be able to enter New York harbor and only large-sized steamers would be able to sail in congested areas.

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# Our Men's & Young Men's Suits From \$15 to \$22.50 NOW

\$11.00

Our Entire stock of summer suits for men and young men, that sold regularly for \$15, \$18, \$20 and even 22.50, is offered you now for \$11.

This is the last of a great clothing clearance great in its qualities, its savings, its all around superiority. It's a sale with but one object the immediate closing out of every summer suit without reservation or regard to profit.

The fabrics are absolutely all wool, the tailoring and fit perfect, the style correct. It's really a splendid opportunity to buy clothes. You'd better investigate now it means a great saving as much as one half in many instances!

**\$16.50** For Hirsh-Wickwire and Hart Schaffner & Marx splendid summer suits that were formerly \$25 and \$27.50. Most of them suitable for early fall wear.

Please remember all suits are fitted perfectly without additional charge, and every one guaranteed to give you absolute satisfaction.

Men's  
Odd Trousers  
Reduced  $\frac{1}{4}$

**THE HUB**

8 and 10 South Tejon St.

## Geography of the War Zone

### Geographic Society Issues War Geography Primer

The National Geographic Society, that of the Rhine itself. Near Brussels, just a few miles from Sedan, where the Prussian troops captured the French emperor during the Franco-Prussian war, it disappears underground for about three miles. This is only a few miles from the Belgian frontier. The river is canalized in Belgium between Liege and Vilvoorde. The Meuse line of French forts extends from Verdun to Toul, a distance of 60 miles, completely covering all possible crossings of the Meuse by hostile forces moving Parisward from Metz.

Between Toul and Epinal the frontier districts are left open. At the latter place there is a series of forts begin-

ning what is known as the Moselle line, which ends at Belfort, and commands the approaches across the frontier from Alsace and through the Vosges mountains.

The purpose of these two lines is to deflect possible invaders through the open gap between the two lines called the *Tours d'Epinal*.

**LONGUYON**—A place of about 4,000 inhabitants, pleasantly situated at the confluence of the Chiers and the Cusance. It is a noted hardware center.

**LONGWY**—A fortress of the second class is situated here. The place is on the Chiers river, about 70 miles northwest of Nancy and some 18 miles southeast of Luxembourg. It is strengthened by a wall with a few outlying fortifications.

The outlying region has numerous iron mines and many blast furnaces. Longwy came into the possession of France in 1678 and later was fortified by Vauban. The Prussians captured it three times—in 1792, 1815 and 1871.

**AIX-LA-CHAPELLE**—A city of ap-

proximately 150,000 population, with its suburbs. It is located in Prussia, just east of the Belgian and Dutch frontier. The Germans call it Aachen.

It has fine railway connections with Cologne, Dusseldorf, Liège, Brussels, Maastricht and Antwerp.

By the treaty of Lunéville, in 1801, it was given to France, but was awarded to Germany under the treaty of Vienna.

**ST. TROND**—A city of about 15,000 persons, on a line drawn between Liege and Antwerp, about 18 miles from Liege and an important strategical position between the German frontier and Brussels. Its fortification was recommended by General Braemont. It lies between Tienen and Aachen. A fortified town, with a military wall six miles in circumference around its stronghold and Tongres.

**GIVET**—The last French station on the direct road from Paris to Namur via Reims. There is a little neck of land about 11 miles long and six wide, belonging to France, but jutting up into Belgium, and it is in the northern extremity of this little strip that Givet is located. It is 11 miles southwest of Dinant, situated on both banks of the Meuse, and has a population approximating 7,000. Its old fortifications were demolished in 1892, with the exception of the citadel of Charlemont.

**THANN**—A German town in upper Alsace, with a population at the census of 7,801. It lies just about half way between the French frontier and the city of Muelhausen, and is a sort of outpost to the latter city.

**SARREBURG**—A town of about 10,000 inhabitants in Alsace-Lorraine, on the Sarre river, 11 miles inland from the French frontier, and about 44 miles northeast from Strasbourg. It is about 39 miles east of Nancy, France. The chief industries are the manufacture of watch springs, and the making of clover, lace, beer and machinery.

**SCHIRMECK**—A German town on the road through the Vosges mountains from St. Die, France, to Strasbourg, Germany. It lies on one side of the Bruche river, and the town of Vorbrück on the other, just as Washington and Georgetown are separated by Rock creek. The valley of the Bruche is a busy industrial region and numerous towns are situated in it. Schirmeck is only 27 miles from Strasbourg by rail. It guards one of the passes through the Vosges.

**MAASTRICHT** (Maastricht) The capital of the Dutch state of Limburg, situated on the left bank of the Meuse. It belonged to the Frankish kings, several of whom resided there. It was taken by the Spanish in 1673, who plundered the place and put 8,000 to death. Prince Frederick Henry of Orange captured it in 1673 and the French took it three times—in 1673, 1748 and 1793. It was the only town of South Holland that held out against the Belgians in 1830. It is unfortified. Maastricht is only about 20 miles from Aix-la-Chapelle.

**DINANT** (Dinant)—Taken by Burghundy in 1466 and all male prisoners either killed or caused to drown themselves in the river from the cliffs. This Belgian city has had an eventful career. Louis XIV captured it in 1675 and the French held it for 20

years. In 1815 the Dutch built the citadel which is still the sight of the prison, but which was dismantled long ago. Dinant is a favorite summer resort of the Belgians. It is about 16 miles due south of Namur.

**CHARBEROEL** (Charleroi)—A town of southern Belgium, on the Sambre river, some 20 miles above Namur at the crow's flies and about twice as far by the river. In the center of the iron district of Belgium and enjoys water communication into France as well as across Belgium. It was ceded to France soon after it was founded, and was fortified by Vauban so strongly that it twice held out against the attacks of William of Orange. The fortifications later were razed, but it was refortified in 1816 by the order of Wellington. These fortifications finally were dismantled in 1869.

**NAMUR**—A Belgian city of 40,000 inhabitants, situated at the confluence of the Sambre and the Meuse. The old citadel is on the rocky promontory forming the fork between these rivers. It is no longer used for military purposes. Vauban tried to make it impregnable after Louis XIV captured it in 1692, but William III retook it three years later, while the French got it back in 1702. Grouchy, on his retreat into France, made a stand here against General Pichey and his Prussians. A new scheme of defense was laid out in 1858, which included the abandonment of the citadel and the construction of nine of the elevated positions ad the town. In addition to these bombproof fortresses the lay of the intervening territory between them lends itself to defense.

**MARCHE**—A small town in Belgian Luxembourg, three miles southwest of Liege and 23 miles southeast of Namur. It was near here, in a small skirmish, in 1793, that General Lafayette was taken prisoner by the Austrians.

**HAUTFAVILIZE**—A summer resort in the high region of southeastern Belgian Luxembourg, 31 miles west of the intersection of the boundary line of Belgium, Germany, and the grand duchy of Luxembourg.

**ROUAFORT**—A small Belgian town, with a large summer colony, located 28 miles southeast of Namur, on a tributary of the Lesse river. It is famous for its grottoes. Three miles from the town the Lesse river passes beneath Hoene hill through a subterranean passage, the exploration of which led to the discovery of some wonderful grottoes, consisting of 15 separate halls, and containing many exceptionally beautiful stalactite formations.

**THIEULIE**—A small town with about 3,000 inhabitants, situated on the Belgian frontier across which lies Dutch Limburg. It is the midway station between Liege and Maastricht.

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**MULHAUSEN**—A city of about 16,000 in Prussia, which figures in the Reformation and in the Thirty Years' war. It is largely engaged in textile industries, and has many other manufacturing enterprises—such as the making of needles, machinery, glass, soap, furniture and shoes.

**POLA**—The Austrian naval base on the Adriatic sea on the gulf of Venice in 1848.

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Enough Said.

"We must sell out Time is pressing"

**NOT ARMED SOLDIER IN BRUSSELS WHEN GERMANS ARRIVED**

City in Great Agony as the Invaders Pour in from All Directions

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Sunday).—Reuter's correspondent interviewed an eyewitness who reached Ghent after the entry of the Germans into Brussels.

"The town," he said, "was in agony when this news filtered in that the Germans were about to enter. As a matter of fact, nobody believed that the enemy was at the gates of Brussels. 'Invincible' was the general cry. But the truth had to be faced. A proclamation issued by the burgomaster, warning the citizens that the entry of the enemy into the capital of Belgium must be reckoned with, opened the eyes of all except those who, blinded by patriotic ardor, would not see.

"All morning the streets were filled with anxious crowds discussing the menace and asking for reassurances, but getting none. But today there were signs that even the most incurable optimist could not fail to see that the dreaded disaster had fallen on the gay and beautiful city. Officers appeared in the boulevards chosen for the entrance of the invaders and ordered the cafe waiters to clear away the tables from the pavements to make room for what was coming. The cafe proprietors decided to close altogether.

"The bystanders watched the preparations with tears in their eyes or in a state of angry apathy, according to their temperament. Great excitement became manifest around Louvain. The people arriving in the tram cars had seen the Germans who demanded passes from them.

"Brussels, until Thursday, had been garrisoned by civic guards, reinforced by detachments of civic guards from other towns. Many of them had fought bravely at Tienen and Louvain. Now, by order of the burgomaster, the first division were disarmed, deprived of their uniforms and the men dismissed. The second division was sent to Ghent. There was not an armed man in Brussels when the Germans arrived."

"Even the poor little boy scouts, who act messengers for ambulances, hospitals and the authorities had done yeoman service since the outbreak of the war, had been deprived of their uniforms, lest these should provoke the Germans."

**Pontifical Conclave to Meet on Aug. 31**

LONDON, Aug. 23 (Sunday).—A Rome dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says it is announced by the cardinal who administers the holy see on the death of the pope that the conclave of the cardinals will begin August 31, and it is expected that the new pope will be elected by September 3 or 4.

**OBSERVE DRUID FESTIVAL**

For days before the festival the village lads collect materials for the great bonfire. The fuel is built upon an altar of turf and a match is applied at sunset, after which the folk solemnly march around the blaze and the daring youngsters vie with one another in dashing through the flames.

From THE DAILY

The old midsummer fire festival of Druidical origin is still celebrated on the continent, but there is probably only one spot in Great Britain where it is still observed, and that is Tarbolton in Ayshire.

side of the Kustenland peninsula. It lies at the head of the bay of Pola, and possesses a safe, commodious and almost completely landlocked harbor. An extensive system of fortifications built on the hills overlooking the harbor guard the entrance. The manufacture of naval stores is the chief industry. Pola is famous for its ruins dating back to Carolean and earlier. The outer walls of the amphitheater, which could seat 20,000 persons, are still standing. Pola was selected as the principal naval harbor of Austria in 1848.

**Carranza to Be Known as Chief Constitutional**

constitutionalist

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 23, via Galveston.—It was learned tonight from official sources that General Carranza will not assume the title of provisional president but will be known as the supreme chief constitutionalist in charge of executive power.

A delegation from General Zapata called upon General Carranza today and arrangements were then made for a meeting of the two leaders when it is expected that an agreement will be reached for future action in harmony.

Officers of the revolting Twenty-ninth battalion are being brought to this city under heavy guard. The government officially announced that this regiment, famous as the former command of General Blanquet, treacherously fired upon the Constitutionalists after agreeing to deliver up its arms. In a fight which followed near the city of Puebla, the forces of Gen. Jesus Carranza administered a terrible defeat to the federales.

**Maps and Globes**

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## JYS AND GIRL'S CLUBS INFLUENCE YOUNG PEOPLE TO REMAIN ON FARM, SAYS VAPION

Call of Cities Losing Drawing Power Since Rural Organizations Have Been Formed

The most valuable influences of country life in Colorado for young people are the club meetings of the farm boys and girls, according to W. E. Vapion of the Fort Collins Agricultural college, recently appointed state leader in club work among boys and girls, who was in Colorado Springs yesterday to confer with W. H. Lauck, county agriculturist. The whole movement of the rural club work is directed to teach the beauty and use of country life to farm children so that they will stay in the country instead of going to the cities.

The children are instructed by district teachers in every kind of useful pursuit. The boys are taught how to farm and the girls how to sew, bake, raise poultry and can fruit. In this way they are gradually shown that the country is a desirable place after all. "In one state," said Mr. Vapion, "a vote was taken by several hundred children before the clubs were started, as to whether they desired the city or country for a home. The result was in favor of the city, with the exception of 10 or 15 votes. The same question was asked three years later when the election was well under way and the vote entirely reversed. That is what is in work, old, for that state."

**Twelve Clubs in County.**  
There are 12 such clubs in El Paso county which are supervised by County Agriculturist Lauck. Mr. Vapion went to a club meeting in Chico Basin yesterday with Lauck and was enthusiastic in his praise of the work that is being done. Rural district teachers are on the work under the direction of county agents. The state leader is well satisfied with the work in El Paso county and said yesterday that he had never met such an enthusiastic crowd of boys and girls. "They were interested in the work and speechless and amazed it," he said.

Another important part of the club work in the opinion of Mr. Vapion is the influence the children have on older people. The fathers and mothers are hard to teach and the easiest way to get them is through the children. When a father sees his son producing double and treble the quantity of grain that he has been able to raise, he begins to think that there is something in the new fangled methods of teaching. "That way we reach a lot of conservative men and women that we are not able to teach otherwise," said Vapion.

To Enlarge Scope of Work.  
The state leader is visiting the different county agents to set in touch with the work and is planning to enlarge the scope of the movement. He is visiting the schools and clubs with

### CANAL EARNED \$150,000 DURING THE FIRST WEEK

PANAMA Aug. 22.—During the first week of business the Panama canal earned approximately \$5,000, not including the amount collected for barge service and payments made in advance for ships on their way to use the canal. These amounts would bring the total receipts up to almost \$150,000.

Traffic, while considered good, was far up to the expectations of canal officers, who say that the war is keeping ships from using the waterway.

### FRANCE DETERMINED TO DRIVE THE GERMANS BACK

PARIS Aug. 22.—The following official communication was made public today:

"Despite the entry of the Germans into Brussels, France is resolved to free the territory of its ally."

"The retreat of the Belgian army was a maneuver to be expected, it affects neither the worth nor the uncontrollable strength of the Belgian fighting forces."

It has been questioned here whether the Germans would attempt to hold all their territory.

The Chinese government has removed all soldiers from around Kian-Chow, fearing complications with the Japanese. No British contingent for Tsingtao has yet sailed from Fingal.

New York may establish a municipal bureau for tree culture.

New York scientists now say cholera is an infectious disease.

Has never occupied public office.

### JOHN H. BAKER

Certified Public Accountant  
Republican candidate for the office of

COUNTY TREASURER

Bullett to the primaries September 8.

Resident and taxpayer of El Paso county for 19 years.

Has had 10 years experience throughout the state in auditing and examining county books and installing systems of accounting.

Has never occupied public office.

### CONDITIONS IN AUSTRIA SAID TO BE CRITICAL

ROME, via Paris, Aug. 22.—The *Globe-Détail* today prints a dispatch from Poia, Austria, saying conditions there are most grave. The correspondent adds:

"The authorities have issued notices asking all the inhabitants to make food provision for 90 days. Those unable to do so must leave within 24 hours. This is due to the expected bombardment by the Anglo-French fl

## GERMANY LOOKS TO U. S. AS ONLY FRIEND

Americans Are Treated With Much Consideration by the Germans

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 22.—Vis London. A thorough knowledge of America and her ways that the Germans have been universally courteous to him.

Dr. W. M. Kanter of Detroit, who traveled widely in Germany during the mobilization, stated that Americans could not have received better treatment in their country.

Dr. Kanter was in Frankfurt on the Main on August 2, when the birth of the discover of a French aeroplane over the city. He said the airship was fired upon and came down, the aviator being killed. That same night 15 Frenchmen were found dead in a house using a wireless plant. They put up a spirited fight with revolvers, but were overcome by a rain of bullets.

At Cologne eight Russians were shot on August 7, one of the prisoners was disarmed, a priest, two us miners and the other five were the dress of women. The impression is that they were ordinary Russian citizens afraid to leave Germany one other way."

During the first few days of mobilization the Germans were all confident that they would win. Then it became known that England had made common cause with France and Russia.

Since then confidence is said to have given place to a grim determination to do the best possible.

There is no doubt that the Germans have made a special effort to be friendly to Americans. The feeling has prevailed that America is the only nation at all friendly to Germany.

## GERMANY HAS IGNORED JAP ULTIMATUM

(Continued From Page One.)

the German government to the ultimatum.

The Japanese charge was instructed to leave the interests of Japan in the hands of the American embassy at Berlin.

The next step on the part of the Japanese government, it was generally assumed here, would be an attack on Kiao Chow.

**Expect Japan to Move.**

A declaration from Tokyo of war against Germany would not be unexpected, for in Germany as well as in Japanese circles here the belief was that Japan would make the first move.

At the Japanese embassy it was reiterated that Japan would carry out to the letter the terms of her ultimatum.

The United States, in the role of an interested, but neutral party, was prepared to transmit any communications from the two governments. Secretary Bryan announced that the position of the United States toward the ultimatum had been made clear and sent two days ago to the Japanese government.

This expression of policy places on record the expectation of the United States that in any eventuality Japan will restore Kiao Chow to China, preserve the territorial integrity of the Chinese republic and maintain the principle of the open door to the commerce of all nations.

**Future of Kiao-Chow.**

Discussion turned here today on the future of Kiao Chow, its early capture or capture by assault. Sunday assault Japan is expected to be deemed its promise to her ally Great Britain and to the United States to turn this territory over to China at a reasonable early date after Japan is convinced that the government of Yuan Shih Kai is strong enough to hold it.

The question has been raised in Tokyo as to whether Japan could not be relieved from execution of this pledge if through Germany's refusal to meet the terms of the ultimatum Japan is put to the expense and trouble of taking Kiao Chow by force.

Intimations received in official circles here, however, are that most Japanese statesmen believe the time has come when efforts must be made to regain the confidence of the Chinese in Japan's intentions. Also it is deemed necessary for the successful development of the larger political plan of Japan in the far east that she should retain the good will of the United States.

**Value of American Trade.**

It has been shown that contrary to common belief, Japanese trade with the United States is more than double in volume the entire Chinese-American commerce. Last year Japan sent into the United States market goods valued at \$91,653,000 and received American goods to the value of \$55,741,000 while in the same time Chinese exports to the United States were \$99,760,000 and American exports to China were \$8,226,834.

In view of these considerations it is generally believed here that the Japanese government will follow out its announced program and restore Kiao Chow to China at the earliest possible moment.

**Activities in the Orient.**

PEKIN, China, Aug. 22.—The German authorities of Tsin-Tau have been sending noncommissioned from that place according to advice received here today.

A dispatch from Hongkong contradicts a recent statement from Shanghai that two disabled German warships had been brought into Hongkong.

The American consul at Tsin-Tau, Willi B. Beck, has decided to remain reliable information received here by telegraph from a point outside the Kiao-Chow territory says the German outposts are at the borders of their leased land.

It has been questioned here whether the Germans would attempt to hold all their territory.

The Chinese government has removed all soldiers from around Kiao-Chow, fearing complications with the Japanese. No British contingent for Tsin-Tau has yet sailed from Fingal.

New York may establish a municipal bureau for tree culture.

New York scientists now say cholera is an infectious disease.

Has never occupied public office.

### Can't Live on \$1 Day; Soon Starve Resting as Working, He Says

PORLTAND, Aug. 22.—I can't live on \$1 a day and I'd as soon starve resting as working," Edw. old Gilbert a laborer, testifying before the industrial commission today when asked if he would accept \$1 for working in the timber if he were out of employment. His sentiment was applauded by spectators.

Gilbert advocated that work on roads be provided by the state for the unemployed.

The commission closed its hearings here today and left for San Francisco, where a hearing will open next Tuesday.

**POSTOFFICE ROBBED;**

FAIL TO GET LOOT

DENVER Aug. 22.—The postoffice at University Park, a suburb was riddled early today by robbers who wrecked the outer door of the safe with nitroglycerine. The charge of explosion was so heavy that it jammed the inner door in such a manner that the bandits were unable to open it. The robbers made their escape without securing any booty.

**NEW BRITISH COALING STATION IN PACHENA BAY**

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 22.—The British has just completed establishing a coaling station at Pachena Bay, on the west coast of Vancouver Island.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 22.—The demurrer effect of which is to raise before the court a question as to whether or not the petition states enough facts to entitle the plaintiffs to bring suit tomorrow morning, and that at least two sides probably will argue this demurrer soon after the court opens.

Mr. John E. Little, of the Chamber of Commerce, probably will file a demurrer, the effect of which is to raise

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Springs of the Pikes Peak  
Region, will add much to  
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Agents for Clark Magnetic  
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**Colorado Mineral  
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(GROCER)

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Compressed Air and Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.  
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Does away with dish towels and chapped hands.

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YOU CAN GET BETTER WORK AT AS GOOD PRICES  
**BY LEAVING YOUR CUT WORK**  
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Manufacturers of  
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Will Supply Your Wants in

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Manufacturers of  
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DEALERS IN ANTIQUES

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## Fat Pan Dandy Bread

Twill Take You Back  
Home

ASK YOUR GROCER

The Star Bakery Co.

Phone Main 785

## Fluff Rugs and Carpet Weaving

Rugs Made Any Size  
"Fluff Rugs" Sold  
Experienced Work  
Satisfaction Guar

The Cleaver  
Compressed Air &  
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**Guaranty Paving Company**

Andrew Johnson ..... P. A. Hultgren

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Descriptions

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THE MULTIGRAPHING JOB OFFICE  
314 Burns Bldg. RALPH E. MINIER

## IDEAL Auto Paint Shop

For First-Class  
Automobile  
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Carriage  
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Send Your Work to Us.  
WM. E. FORCE, MGR.

19 W. Huergano St.  
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## Auto Tops

SEAT COVERS

AUTO and  
CARRIAGE

TRIMMING

Satisfaction Guar

J. W. HARTIN  
19 W. Huergano St.  
Phone Main 568.

# PIANOS

## 1/2 OFF

Until Saturday, September 26, 1914

King \$450, New \$225

Player \$900, New \$450

Milton, Russel Lane, Weiler, Kinslow, Story & Clark, etc.

This is an opportunity for tourists as well as citizens of the Pikes Peak region. Player music, 88-note, at greatly reduced prices.

I simply overbought and am obliged to sell, and give payment plan, 6% for deferred payment, when your credit is acceptable.

**W.N. Kinslow**

416 Colorado Ave.

Colorado City.

## PRODUCTION OF BIG FEATURES OVERDONE

Public Wants to Just Drop In  
for Few Minutes and See  
Short Comedy

David Horsley's announcement that he will produce seven one-reel comedies each week and distribute them through 25 especially organized offices covering the United States, Canada, Europe and South America, marks one of the most important developments in the world of motion pictures during the current year. Mr. Horsley has long been noted for the seemingly unerring skill with which he foresees the future of conditions in the film industry, the fundamental reason for the sweeping success of the motion picture show," he said, in speaking on the subject. "Is the cheapness of admission and the variety and constant change of program which appealed to the people who just drop in now and then, and, above all, to the children? Of course, there will always be a demand for a limited number of good features by the larger houses and their own particular class of patrons of such high standard that high quality of product is absolutely necessary to hold the interest, but those houses are few compared with the thousands of smaller houses which are and ever have been the backbone of the industry.

Comedies have always been in great demand, but the supply has never been adequate, because so few of the manufacturers have solved the problem of production. I have many original comedies, secured from especially talented writers, but the basis of my plan is the common comic series which have been running in the great daily newspapers. These comedies, such, for instance, as "Habiling Boys," are in high popular favor in every nook and corner of the land. The demand is already established. I have placed under contract the pick of the celebrated newspaper humorists and comic artists as many as I can possibly use for the seven comedies a week. The head of my dramatic department will be one of the oldest and best-known humorists and scenario writers in America. The actors are being picked from the ranks of the trained screen comedies, and from a certain class of theatrical entertainers whose line of work fits them peculiarly for broad, yet artistic motion picture comedies."

### Musician of Europe Look to U.S. for Gold

Miss Hajo, the star in Henry W. Savage's production of the operetta of that name, has spent her summer in Ceylon, where she has made some interesting observations which she sets forth in a letter to the Savage office. Miss Hajo writes that it seems the ambition of every Austrian and Hungarian musician to compose an opera that will become a hit in the United States. These composers, she says, look to this country for real financial returns. They have figured out, she explains, that a piece to be accepted by the American public must first have a European vogue, but for actual money they look to this side of the Atlantic. The fulfillment of their aims would be to write an opera that scores on the other side and then have it produced in this country, where the money would come from. The career of "The Merry Widow" and "Sarah" from which enormous returns have been realized, have turned the eyes of all young composers to the United States.

Miss Hajo says, however, that actors of continental Europe have no desire to come to this country. Conditions here do not attract them. At home, their positions are sure. They live in one city, have artists and social recognitions, and at the end of a term of years retire with a pension. They prefer the security of the established theaters abroad to the change and uncertainty of the profession here.

If your child is pale and sickly, picks at the nose, starts in the sleep, and grinds the teeth while sleeping, it is a sure sign of worms. A remedy for these parasites will be found in WHITES' CREAM VERMIFUGE. It not only clears out the worms, but it restores health and cheerfulness. Price 25¢ per bottle. Sold by the Horley-Auricularis Drug Co.

For a scientific industrial commission for public life by world-wide travel and study, by writing two successful books, business considerations may go directly to the people in lowering the cost of living and thus increase our incomes and actually reduce the cost of the necessities of life.

For a Merchant Marine so we can carry our products to every part of the world and thus increase the value of all products of the farm and the factory.

For efficiency and economy in the public service and the immediate reduction of taxes by the election of capable public officials who will manage public funds with the highest skill applicable to the management of private funds.

He stands:

1.—For law and order at all times and under all circumstances.

2.—For the legitimate use of all Colorado resources by bona fide Colorado citizens.

3.—For the right of prospectors to operate on Forest Reserves as well as upon the balance of the public domain.

4.—For scientific protection of Home industries and products.

ADV.



**Boats Boats Boats****Boats Boats Boats**

**AR JACK** At your cantaloupe fresh from the vines. I am one of the oldest cantaloupe growers in the Rocky Ford country. I will send you, on receipt of payment, a parcel post postage paid large standard melons freshly packed afternoon, you get them tomorrow morning. "No old," "no graft" gourd will get something worth the money. Reference my bank or merchant in Rocky Ford, Colo. Yours for me, E. B. Herdman.

**R SALE**—Wanted paper and job work in Colorado town of about 5,000 people for right party. Present owner unable to look after the property so is willing to dispose of same at right price. For particulars, address X Y Z care Gazette, Colorado Springs, Colo.

**R SALE**—The lot of thoroughbred bearded Scotch terrier puppies are a pure winner. Registered with Gladys Queen. Imported from Dumbarton, Scotland April 19 North Weber street.

**R SALE** or trade for motorcycle, live typewriter, cement brick machine, Dayton bicycle, 801 Jackson, Colorado City, Main 509T.

**R SALE**—Seven-horse Indian motorcycle and side car, late model condition. 1125 Washington Main 4084W.

E second-hand 5-ft mover one set steel harness one spring wagon ever implemented to 17 W Huertano, ne 684.

**R SALE CHEAP**—One frame shed, 10 x 16 with shingle roof, also loose lumber. Phone Black 108.

**RENTED PAPER MATE**—For living chicken house and outbuildings for rent at this office.

**NEARLY NEW** Century 3 h.p. single phase electric motor; used four months. Main 1979.

**R SALE**—14 vols. "Memoirs of parts of Europe," \$5 Address G-81.

O stamp sending machines; also 3 under card racks. Alamo news.

**R SALE**—Old hand-made violin, fine tone bargain 820 E Williams.

**R SALE**—Underwood typewriter, most new also early English oak top desk and chair. Main 3612.

ERH cows, workhorses and drivers; eggs and wagons 314 W Williams.

**R SALE**—Auto garage 8x16, auto lamp shade, gloves, canvas cover, ap. 225 N Center.

**HANDSOME** oak upright piano \$200 cash, if sold today. Address O. Box 58, City.

**R SALE**—Prize winner Indian Runner ducks 4054J 24 Boulder Creek.

**DR. G. W. PAULY**

and wife, graduates of osteopathy, Kirksville, Mo., under Dr. A. T. Still. Osteopathy corrects the cause of disease and thereby prevents further disease. Office 201-202-203-204 DeGraff Bldg. 118 N. Tejon St. Phone Main 1701. Residence, 1333 N. Nevada. Phone Main 556.

We will show you to your satisfaction the cause of your trouble.

**DRS. J. P. O. Givens and Laura B. Givens**, graduates under Dr. Still, founder of osteopathy, acute and chronic diseases treated. Call and answer. Office over Bush Corner.

**TORCOTILE**—Cheap for cash. 28 N. Clinton St.

**UNG** geese, \$1.25 each.

Phone 2001.

**MULCH** cow for sale one 3 yr., 10-4 yr., 704 S. Telluride Joe Kozel.

**CE crab apples, 12 pounds. Ivywild nursery, 106 Cheyenne road.**

**CE** much cow for sale Isaac's Coal and Feed Co., 381 Cole Ave.

**R SALE**—Fine typewriter, L. C. Smith, a bargain 1256 N. Nevada.

**R SALE**—Second-hand gas water heater 102 N. Tejon St.

**AVEL** for sale. Let me travel your driveway or yard Stark, Main 1861.

Kids gravel and dirt, just the thing to walk or driveway. Stark, 457.

**FOND-HAND** gas range, cheap for cash 102 N. Tejon St.

**R SALE**—Almost new Victrola, for sale. Inquire 139 East High.

**DIGREED** bull terrier puppies for sale. 122 E. Mill. Phone M. 3681W.

OD Excelsior twin, cheap for cash. Tractor Motor Co.

**TORAGE & TRANSFER**

The combination, experience, care, promptness and price that established our reputation as packers and movers of furniture, experienced men, modern storage are for us. The Smith Storage and Mover Co. Phone 100 2 E. Kiowa.

**ORAGE** MILLEN HE stores goods right 107-111 S. Nevada.

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**POULTRY SUNDRIES**

ELKHORN HONEY, honey, wild, fresh eggs, spring chickens, rich cream and milk in abundance, service excelled saddle horses, tennis, bowls, etc. terms reasonable.

**ANTED To Rent** H...

ANTED—Sept 1, 8-room modern furnished house near college three miles. No sickness. Call Gain 200.

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ATCHES cleaned, Soc. mending, work guaranteed. We buy old and silver & Klein, W. E. Huss. Phone 117.

**NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE**

**AUTOMOBILES****BARGAINS IN USED CARS**

1914 6-passenger Hudson "Six-40"

1915 5-passenger Cadillac

1916 7-passenger Pierce "48"

1916 4-passenger American "four"

1916 4-passenger Franklin "Six-28"

1916 4-passenger Chalmers "38."

1916 6-cylinder Stevens-Duryea, with both touring and limousine bodies.

These cars are in fine condition, and our price is right.

**G. W. BLAKE AUTO CO**

We have a big bargain in used Standard Dayton roadster, fully equipped, splendid shape. If you want a good roadster, this car can be bought at a very low price. Demonstration any time. Big 4 Auto Co.

**FOR SALE**—Studebaker roadster, thoroughly overhauled and reconditioned.

**STRANG GARAGE CO.**

**FOR SALE**—30-H.P. seven-passenger touring car, run only 2,000 miles, bargain for quick sale. The Strang Garage Co.

**FOR SALE**—(HEAT) Winton, Fla. electric lights, self-starter, good condition, cost \$3,650. Special price for two days \$1,200. Phone 2461 or 452.

**MISS** my Studebaker touring car, electric lights and starting run less than 6,000 miles. Call at 2121 N Nevada or Phone 1548.

**FOR SALE** 1912 Reo roadster excellent condition.

**THE STRANG GARAGE CO.**

Have 50+ good coal land in Kentucky clear to trade for a good auto worth \$1,000. P. O. Box 787.

GOOD automobile for sale or trade would consider relinquishment 422 Grant, Colorado City.

**FOR SALE**—Seven-passenger Chalmers in fine condition. Phone Main 166.

**MUST** sell new \$2,000 Kissel bargain K-55. Gazette.

**FOR SALE** or trade 7-passenger Studebaker like new 538 E. Pikes Peak.

**5-PASS.** Auto A-1 condition bargain for quick cash sale, \$350. Ph. 3389J.

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Expert diagnostician. General practice. Specialty, female trouble. Gout and nervous diseases. I cure by removing the causes of your trouble. Come in and be convinced. Telephone for appointments. Consultation free. Phone M. 5763. Office Phone Red 51 Room 6 El Paso Blank Bldg.

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The combination, experience, care,

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enced men, modern storage are for

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**ORAGE** MILLEN HE stores goods right 107-111 S. Nevada.

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Phone 2001.

**POULTRY SUNDRIES**

ELKHORN HONEY, honey, wild,

fresh eggs, spring chickens, rich

cream and milk in abundance, service

excelled saddle horses, tennis, bowls,

etc. terms reasonable.

**ANTED To Rent H...**

ANTED—Sept 1, 8-room modern,

furnished house near college three

miles. No sickness. Call Gain 200.

**atch and Clock Repairing**

ATCHES cleaned, Soc. mending,

work guaranteed. We buy old

and silver & Klein, W. E. Huss.

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ATCHES cleaned, Soc. mending,



The Farmers' Transportation Company, 117 South Tejon Street.  
Shippers please take notice. Offer at 1:30 P.M.

Mondays and Thursdays are lotto days for indemnity tips.  
The Farmers, returning by the same route at 1:30 P.M.  
Not inside of the Farmers Highway, at 11 A.M. returning  
County, at 6 A.M., arriving in the Springs via Vicks.  
Wednesdays and Saturdays it will leave Kanza, better  
will be the main Tuesday and Saturday route of Custer  
the same route. Arriving at 6 P.M., this schedule  
the City at 1 A.M., will leave in the city at 1:30 P.M., via  
the South side of the Farmers Highway and returning on the  
Rush, Colorado, at 6 A.M. and taking in the city to the  
same route. Arriving at 6 P.M., via the same route  
the Farmers Transportation Company on and be-

The Farmers' Transportation Company on and be-  
gaining with Tuesday August 23rd, will run its tracks  
from the East end of the X County to the city to the  
same route. Leaving in the city at 1:30 P.M., via  
the Farmers Highway and returning in the city to the  
same route. Arriving at 6 P.M., via the same route  
the Farmers' Transportation Company on and be-

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from the East end of the X County to the city to the  
same route. Leaving in the city at 1:30 P.M., via  
the Farmers' Transportation Company on and be-

**BANK STATEMENT**

YESTERDAY, AUGUST 22, THE BANK

RECEIVED DEPOSITS FROM THE FARMERS

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY \$1,125.00

REMOVED DEPOSITS TO THE FARMERS

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY \$

# INVENTOR TO HAVE LATE PATENT MADE IN SPRINGS

Twelve-Months-in-Year Industry Is One of City's Needs--Edison of Pikes Peak Region



**W. G. TEMPLETON AND TWO OF HIS LATEST INVENTIONS**  
The section of the new "pivot bins" bins is shown at the top. These bins have a glass compartment for display of samples contained in each bin. Twenty-five compartments are shown in the section in the photograph. At the bottom is the new measuring bin, by which any amount at any price can be drawn out, through the computing scales. Several Colorado Springs merchants have installed both fixtures.

A 12-months-in-the-year industry dinner-bucket brigades and payrolls is what Colorado Springs needs and should have in the opinion of the Rev. W. G. Templeton, the Edison of the Pikes Peak region, and one of the most successful inventors in Colorado.

And to bring about this condition the inventor proposes to manufacture his latest device in the region and has already interested a number of local business men.

Templeton's inventions have consisted largely of fixtures for retail grocery and supply stores, probably the best known of which is his cheese cutter, a device which has already paid him \$150,000 in royalties. His latest patent is a sanitary bin, an economical store and household necessity, which is balanced on a pivot so that its operation is easy and simple. This bin has been put on the market, a number having been made in the local lumber yards. A carload of the fixtures were sold last week to George Bernard for his new grocery store in Rocky Ford.

The bins are arranged in sections and can be moved around. They are self-sealing and prevent the presence of mice or vermin. The operation is such that it keeps the materials in the bin continually turning over and gets rid of the stale goods that so often

gather at the bottom of ordinary bins. Four Colorado Springs firms are using these bins and find them very satisfactory.

Although his inventions in the past have been centered around various measuring and weighing devices, Templeton considers his new patent the best yet, because as he says--"It is so simple, so practical, if needed in every home and store, is cheap, and is a great labor-saver." He has a set of bins in his home instead of the ordinary kitchen cabinet and finds that they are indispensable.

Another of Templeton's late inventions is a measuring bin shown in the illustration. With this the merchant can automatically weigh out any quantity at any price and does not have to use scales. The device is mathematically perfect and does not vary a fraction of an ounce.

A number of eastern as well as western manufacturers of similar apparatus are anxious to secure the rights to make the bins, but Templeton so far has refused to give the rights, desiring to have them made in Colorado Springs.

"We should be making from \$10,000 to \$15,000 worth of these bins every day here," said Templeton. "The market is ready and we should have the

# Last Grand Reduction in Summer Clothes for Men and Boys

## Men's Furnishings

### SHIRTS

All 75c Shirts	65c	\$7.50	Pants \$5.85	\$4.90	Pants \$3.00
All \$1.00 Shirts	85c	\$7.00	Pants \$5.25	\$3.50	Pants \$2.65
All \$1.25 Shirts	\$1.00	\$6.50	Pants \$4.85	\$3.00	Pants \$2.25
All \$1.50 and \$1.75 Shirts	\$1.35	\$6.00	Pants \$4.50	\$2.50	Pants \$1.85
One lot of White Shirts, broken sizes, worth \$1.00, on sale at .	50c	\$5.50	Pants \$4.15	\$2.00	Pants \$1.50

### UNDERWEAR

Ten dozen Mercerine Silk Shirts and Drawers, regular price \$2.00, on sale at each 35c. Genuine Poroskinfl Union Suits, all sizes 75c

**\$16.50**

Any Suit in the house, regularly priced at \$27.50, \$25.00, \$27.50 and \$30.00. Blues and blacks included. H. S. & M. Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft makes.

**\$10.50**

Any Suit in the house, regularly priced at \$15.00 and \$16.50. All wool clothes, made by Clothcraft.

**\$7.50**

72 Suits in this lot. Two-piece Suits, regularly priced from \$18.00 to \$27.50. Sizes 34 to 40. Light colors.

## Boys' Knee Pant Suits

### 1-3 OFF

Cut Price	Cut Price
\$5.00 Suits \$3.35	\$12.00 Suits \$8.00
\$6.00 Suits \$4.00	\$12.50 Suits \$8.35
\$7.50 Suits \$5.00	\$13.50 Suits \$9.00
\$8.50 Suits \$5.70	\$15.00 Suits \$10.00
\$9.00 Suits \$6.00	\$16.50 Suits \$11.00
\$11.00 Suits \$7.35	\$18.00 Suits \$12.00
\$20.00 Suits .....	\$13.35

## Boys' Waists

## Men's Odd Pants

### 1/4 off

\$7.50 Pants \$5.85	\$4.90 Pants \$3.00
\$7.00 Pants \$5.25	\$3.50 Pants \$2.65
\$6.50 Pants \$4.85	\$3.00 Pants \$2.25
\$6.00 Pants \$4.50	\$2.50 Pants \$1.85
\$5.50 Pants \$4.15	\$2.00 Pants \$1.50
\$5.00 Pants \$3.75	\$1.50 Pants \$1.15
\$4.50 Pants \$3.35	\$1.25 Pants .95c

**\$12.50**

Any Suit in the house, regularly priced at \$18.00 and \$20.00. Blues and blacks included. H. S. & M. Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft makes.

**\$9.75**

250 Suits, all wool, made by H. S. & M. Kuppenheimer and Clothcraft; one or two of a kind, but priced regular at from \$18.00 to \$30.00. Sizes 34 to 42. This is the biggest value ever shown at this store. You will have to hurry.

**\$4.50**

For an English Slip-on Raincoat, regular \$7.50 value, in light and heavy weight; tan in color.

**1/4 off**

## All Raincoats

## Boys' Knee Pants

Cut Price	Cut Price
75c values ... 50c	\$1.50 values \$1.00
\$1.00 values ... 60c	\$1.75 values \$1.25
\$1.25 values ... 95c	\$2.00 values \$1.50
\$2.25 values .....	\$1.75

## All Wash Suits

### 1/2 OFF

Cut Price	Cut Price
\$1.25 values ... 65c	\$2.00 values \$1.00
\$1.50 values ... 75c	\$2.50 values \$1.25
\$3.00 values .....	\$1.50

75c Rompers, sale price ... 50c

50c Rompers, sale price ... 35c

35c Rompers, sale price ... 20c

**Robbins**  
ON THE CORNER

## GERMANS AWAKENED FROM MIDSUMMER DREAM BY THE WAR

BERLIN, Aug. 22.—Not until the Austrian note to Serbia was published did anyone in Germany realize the possibility of war. Not until the first authentic news of the Russian mobilization did anyone seriously believe in its possibility. Never was a quieter midsummer time in Germany than the first three weeks of July, 1914. Everybody knew, of course, that the Austrian settlement with Serbia was coming and that there would be alarms, but the country had got used to that.

The present article will deal with some of the most salient aspects of the Chicago convention, while in some of its details it may furnish the theme of more reflective study at a later date.

The congress was well attended, as

Esperanto congresses go in the United States, having nearly a hundred participants.

In comparison with the Paris assembly, this seems a small number,

but in our country it marks a good

degree of interest, especially when the distribution of the membership is considered.

Three general meetings of qualified delegates were held during

the week of the congress—July 20 to 23—and two meetings of the council of the association. The officers for the ensuing year were elected, as follows:

President, James D. Hallinan of Pittsburgh; Dr. J. L. vice president, Dr. R. K. Simpkins, Chicago; Dr. C. H. Fessenden, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. G. W. Lee of Boston, Mass.

Twelve countrysides were also chosen,

each representing a division of the country, and having a voting power in the general council proportional to the number of members of the association in his division.

It appears by the report that the honor of representing the Rocky mountain division for the coming year has been conferred upon Frank H. Louis of Colorado Springs.

The national delegate to the Paris con-

gress was G. W. Lee of Boston, Mass.

It is apparent that the center of gravity of the association is still in the eastern quarter of the country, where the membership has always been largest.

The executive committee of three are all New England men, taken

from Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, respectively, and as the latter state has the secretary, who is

in effect the principal executive officer, the Yankee contingent possesses

much more than the balance of power.

But the vote for San Francisco as the meeting place for next year was prac-

tically unanimous, as was to be ex-

pected, in view of the Panama expo-

nition. It seems not unlikely that this

may result next year in the election of one or more officers from the Pacific coast.

Aside from its business sessions, the congress spent a considerable time in social pleasures. This is in reality an important part of its functions, as the present writer forcibly realized at the Washington congress some years ago, for however inspiring some of the public addresses might be, the opportunity for Esperanto conversation, and on the personal benefit of the congress, would not have been nearly as great had the excursion to the Potowmack been omitted.

The corresponding excursion from Chicago was to Milwaukee, where the local club, the "Hesperus," met

the boat at the wharf and escorted the passengers to a park where their visit was received.

This occupied a large part of Wednesday, but there was

merely a day without its excursion—

Monday, about the "Chicago" stores;

Tuesday, a picnic and a ball. Thurs-

day, an automobile tour, Friday a

visit to the "White City," with a jolly

speech-making reunion at supper time;

Saturday, a trip to Rivers View park.

The most continuous effort at enter-

tainment, however, and by all ac-

counts a remarkably successful one,

was the opera, "Galatea," on Thurs-

day evening, which was given in Es-

peranto, and is, we are told, without

a single error. Some of the leading

performers for this purpose only, but

the bulk of the performers was chiefly

from the ladies of the "Graduates"

Esperanto club of Chicago, and were

foremost in the general effort to make

this session of the congress an enjoy-

able and memorable occasion.

national anthem, or else greeting the Kaiser to the tune of "God Save the King."

\$1000 PRIZE MONEY

The Denver Chamber of Commerce

EASY TERMS

\$4500

DRAFTED LOCATION

CHICKEN BREEDER

SHEET METAL HEATERS

WITH HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT

LARGE BAR

FULLY FURNISHED

4-ROOM HOUSE

10 ACRES LAND

CHICKEN RANCH

CITY OF DENVER

CAMP 416, W. U. W. V. S. G. O. D. CITY ALL STARS

2000 FT. ABOVE POINTS OF DENVER 2-15

Double Header

BASEBALL TODAY

OPEN AFTERNOON AND EVENING

5c

the Zoo

5c

STORE  
OPENS  
MONDAY  
AT NINE

This Sale Commences Monday morning and continues for seven business days closing August 31st. Seven Great Days! At Hibbards! "Both Stores"

### Many Toilet Specials

Wunder's 50c Cold Cream,	35c
Hirsch's Extract of Witch Hazel,	9c
Dahrook's 50c Almond Lotion,	34c
16-ounce bottle Stitt's Peroxide,	13c
A lot of 50c Perfumes, 1/2-ounce bottle,	18c
ounce,	29c
30c rubber Dressing Combs, with handle,	19c
50c rubber Dressing Combs, with handle,	34c
25c and 35c Ivory Dressing Combs for	19c
A lot of 15c Sponges,	8c
A lot of 20c and 25c Sponges,	13c
15c Flexible Manicure Files,	9c
20c Flexible Manicure Files,	12c
15c Button Hooks,	5c
25c and 30c Buffers, renewable style,	19c
15c Pocket Mirrors,	5c
Men's \$2 Toilet Cases, military brushes and	
comb, narrow style,	\$1.10
—65c Rubber-lined Travelers' Cases,	39c
\$1 Rubber-lined Travelers' Cases,	65c
25c Electroline Silver Polish,	10c

### Underwear Sale Prices

Women's 35c Swiss ribbed Vests, lisle thread, lace trimmed,	19c
Women's 29c Union Suits, low neck, sleeveless, tight knee style,	17c
—Women's 39c Union Suits, low neck, sleeveless, tight knee style,	25c
Women's 50c Bloomer Pants, lace edged, elastic knee style,	29c
—Misses' 25c low neck sleeveless Vests and low neck, short sleeve Vests, 9 to 16-year sizes, at	15c
—Misses' 35c lace trimmed Bloomer Pants, 7 to 16-year sizes,	19c
—Children's 39c Union Suits, low neck, short sleeve, knee length style, in 3 to 16-year sizes; low neck, sleeveless, knee length style in 7 to 16-year sizes,	24c
Children's 50c Union Suits, 35c; 3 for \$1 High neck, long sleeves, ankle length, 3 to 16 years.	
Low neck, sleeveless, knee length, 4 to 8 yrs. High neck, short sleeves, knee length, 2 to 14 years.	
Boys' 50c Baldriggan Union Suits, round neck, short sleeves, 7 to 16-year sizes; 35c each,	3 for \$1

### Odd Lots of Hosiery

—Odd lots of 35c Stockings, black, white and tan, lisle, silk lisle and cotton,	23c
Women's 50c tan silk boot and white silk lisle Stockings, sizes 9 1/2 and 10 1/2; also black silk lisle Stockings with colored tops, in all sizes; per pair,	34c
Children's 15c Stockings, fine ribbed, light weight cotton, in sizes 6 1/2 to 9.	11c
—Women's 15c tan cotton Stockings,	9c

### Leather Belt Special

—65c Belts, patent leather and white kid styles,	39c
--	-----

116 North Tejon Street

### Season-end Sale Bargains from Our De Graff Building Store

116 North Tejon Street

### The Drapery Section

#### DRAPERIES CONTINUED

50c Ruffled Swiss Curtains, with tucks; 25 inches by 2 1/4 yards; per pair,	29c
75c Flat Swiss Curtains, with lace insertions; per pair,	50c
Six pairs of colored border flat Swiss Curtains hemstitched, 36 inches by 2 1/2 yards; regularly \$1. per pair,	50c
\$2.25 Ecru Scrim Curtains, made of fine Voile, with insertion and hemstitching; seven pairs left; per pair,	\$1.50
Six pairs of \$2.50 fine Voile Scrim Curtains, cream color, with Cluny edge and insertion; 40 inches by 2 1/2 yards; per pair,	\$1.69
Ten pairs of fine Voile Scrim Curtains, with lace edge insertion, in ivory and Egyptian colors; full size; regularly \$3. per pair,	\$2

#### DRAPERIES CONTINUED

82.25 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 50 inches wide by 2 1/2 yards, in white and ecru colors; per pair,	\$1.45
83 Nottingham Lace Curtains, 45 and 50 inches wide, 3 yards long; white, Egyptian and Arabian colors; pair,	\$2.25
Four pairs of Lace Curtains, Battenburg edge, on best bobbinet; ecru color; 45 inches by 2 1/2 yards; regularly \$4 a pair,	\$2.98
—\$5 Irish Point Lace Curtains, on Brussels net, 45 inches by 2 1/2 yards; ecru color; per pair,	\$3.45
87 Marie Antoinette Lace Curtains, on best bobbinet; white and Arabian colors; a high-class curtain; per pair,	\$4.50
60c Nets, 45 inches wide, filet and novelty weaves, in ivory, Arabian and Egyptian colors; full size; regularly \$4.25c per pair,	

#### Rug Clearances

Bigelow's Utopia Axminster Rugs, one of the best qualities made.	\$24.50
8x12.50 Pugs, 9x12 feet.	\$24

#### Rug Clearances Continued

Japanese Matting Rugs, only a few left:	
65c Rugs, 36x72 inches.	25c
82 Rugs, 6x9 feet.	\$1
83 Rugs, 9x9 feet.	\$1.50
84.50 Rugs, 9x11 1/2 feet.	\$2.50
40c Kolorfast Fiber Matting, yard.	25c
27x54 Mottled Axminster Rugs,	\$1.25
27x51 Mottled double-faced Wool Rugs	25c
75c Mottled double-faced Wool Rugs, 10x30 inches.	25c
83.50 Axminster Rugs, 36x72.	\$2.50

We have a number of Rugs, made up from our best carpets, at very special prices:

- 8x10 and 8x12-foot Rugs, regular value \$22; sale price, \$12.50
- 6x9-foot Rugs, regularly \$12.50; sale price, \$7.50

STORE  
OPENS  
MONDAY  
AT NINE

A GREAT Season-End Clearance of all Summer merchandise. All new goods! Undamaged and fresh! Sale opens at 9 a.m. Monday "Both Stores"

### Two Ribbon Specials

—25c and 30c Fancy Ribbons, plaids and stripes,	15c
—60c Roman stripe Floral Ribbons and Plaid Ribbons,	35c

### Late Style Hand Bags

—\$1.25 Hand Bags, colored silk and black leather styles,	89c
—\$1.75 Hand Bags, colored and black leather styles,	95c

### Summer Wash Goods to Go

—\$1.50 Crepe Ratines, mixed weaves, in tan, blue and lavender; 38 inches wide,	55c
—\$1 Novelty black and white checked Ratines, 42 inches wide,	55c
—A group of odd lots of 18c to 25c Summer Wash Fabrics, with some short lengths of crepes, creppines and plisses,	12 1/2c
—A lot of 12 1/2 to 15c Dress Ginghams, plaids, checks, stripes and plain colors; 27 and 32 inches wide,	8c

### 95c Table Damask 77c

—95c Bleached Satin Damask, pure linen quality, in rose, fern, lily of the valley, spot and violet patterns; 70 inches wide,	77c
--	-----

### Remnants of Oil Cloth

—A lot of Remnants of 20c and 25c Table Oil Cloth, in colored, file and marble patterns; 1 to 5-yard lengths; per yard,	15c
---	-----

### Children's Wear Repriced

Children's \$1.25 White Dresses, sizes 6 to 14 years, at	42c
—Children's Wag and Cotton Dresses, all we have left, at One-half Price.	
—A lot of Children's \$2 to \$4.50 White Pique Coats, sizes 2 to 5 years,	\$1

### Discount on Kimonos

All figured crepe and lawn Kimonos at One-third Off Regular Prices.

### Closing Out Corset Prices

\$5 to \$6 Franco Front Lace Corsets,	\$3.95
\$3.50 and \$4 Franco Back Lace Corsets,	\$2.75
at	
—A lot of \$3.50 Corsets, C. B., Thomson and La Victoire lines; sizes 18, 19, 20, 23, 24 and 32 in the lot,	\$2.39
—A lot of \$2.50 Corsets, Thomson and American Lady models; sizes 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 26 and 27,	\$1.39
—A lot of \$1.50 and \$2 Corsets, American Lady, Thomson and C. B. models; sizes 18, 19, 20, 21 and 26,	\$1.19
—A lot of \$1 and \$1.25 Corsets, Thomson and Milla models; sizes 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27,	79c

### Broken Lines of Brassieres

\$1 Brassieres, sizes 32 to 40,	69c
50c Brassieres, broken lines,	



# PHOTO-DRAMA OF 'CREATION' WILL BE PRESENTED AFTERNOON AND NIGHT

Biblical Story in Motion Pictures at Odeon Today  
Shows to be presented on Four Sunday Afternoons and Evenings

The photo-drama of Creation opens this afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Odeon theater, continuing tonight and again for the next four Sundays, each Sunday showing a different part or set of films and slides.

The management endeavored to follow the usual custom of presenting the drama in this city twice each day for two weeks, but was unable to negotiate satisfactorily with theater managers as this season of the year is most profitable for them.

Accordingly it was decided to present the drama, which is divided into four parts, one part twice each Sunday beginning today and closing with a grand finale on the fifth Sunday, September 20.

#### Shown in Many Cities.

There have been some opinions expressed adverse to presenting Biblical subjects in moving pictures, but the public mind is broadening and is being educated from out of the old methods of thinking.

The moving picture show has long been hailed as a "device of the devil, but in about one hundred cities of the world it is being used as a means of giving Biblical instruction. It is not cold formalism or abstract dogma, but living, breathing religion, which appeals to both heart and intellect. "The Devil need not have all the good tunes," said Wesley, and he took the best and sweetest to them. So the International Bible Students association has taken the moving picture film and talking machine, enlisting them in the service of righteousness.

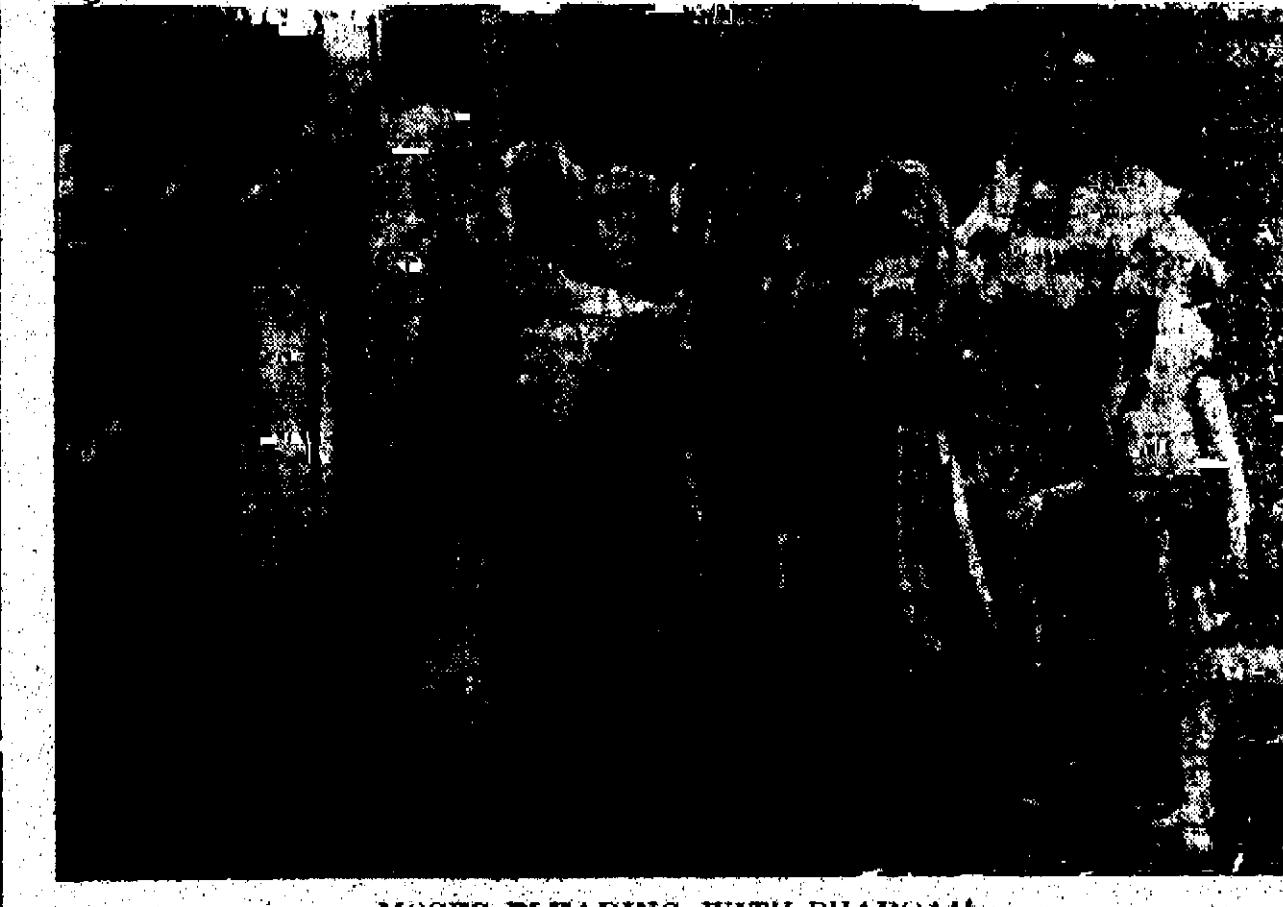
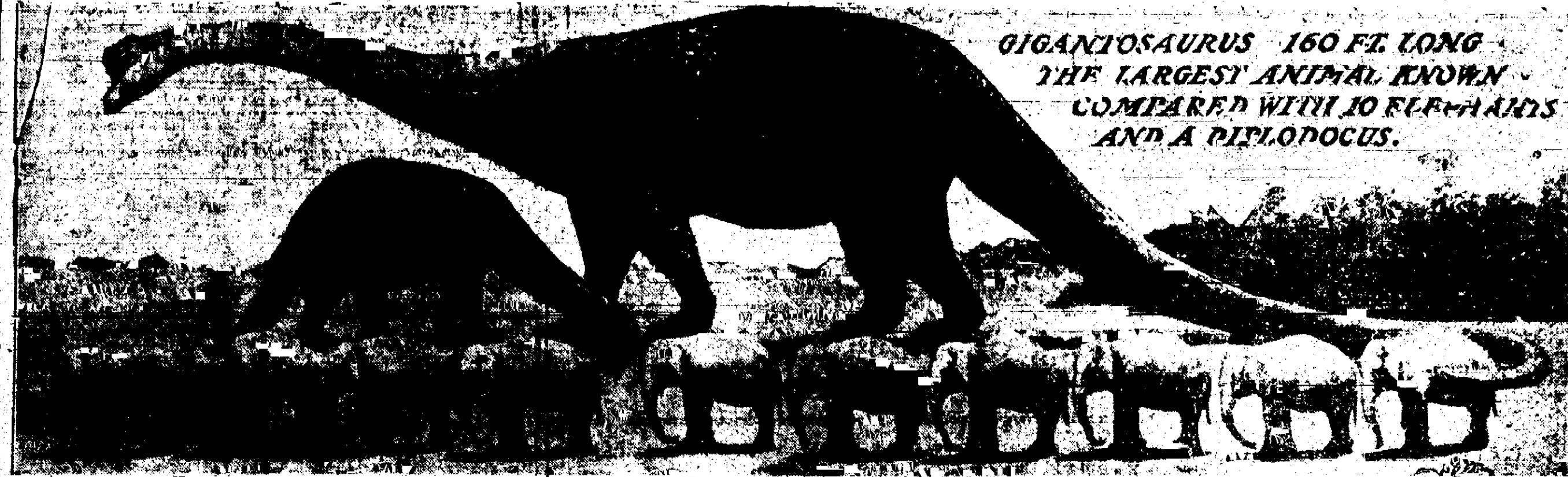
#### Characters of Antiquity Seen.

Witnessing "Creation" one may see moving on the canvas, with every semblance of reality, the outstanding figures of history, with whom reading and study have made the majority of people familiar. Philosophers, statesmen, warriors, princes, potentates, scholars and artists pass in fascinating succession before the eyes, acting the parts which were played by those characters when they were on earth's stage in actuality. On the screen one may see the Garden of Eden as an ingenious imagination stimulated by Biblical research pictures; its view, the stately trees of antiquity and their modern successors and sweep over the world with ever increasing interest from the time of our remotest ancestors to the soil of history unrolls.

#### Lectures Synchronously Given.

Supplementing the combination of films, pictures and panoramas is a series of descriptive and scientific lectures which are delivered by a phonograph. These records are said to be the best in existence. The enunciation is particularly distinct and clear.

The talking machines are so timed and geared that they accompany the presentation on the screen with remarkable precision. The lectures and pictures are so synchronized that many



MOSES PLEADING WITH PHARAOH

believe the lectures to be delivered by some orator hidden from view.

The presentation of the drama complete requires eight hours, each of the four parts, lasting two hours. Part 1 traces Creation from prehistoric times to the Deluge and on to Abraham's time. Part 2 begins with Melchizedec, leads through Israel's experiences in the Babylonian captivity. Part 3 extends from Daniel's time to Jesus' advent; his boyhood, ministry, sufferings, resurrection and high exaltation. Part 4 reviews the period from Pentecost through the "Dark Ages" and onward to the present and by the illumination of the prophetic scriptures the future is pictured.

Some Thrilling Situations.

Especially vivid and thrilling are

those scenes which are exhibited during the presentation of the drama.

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16x24 PICTURES A.V.

# WAR OFFERS TEMPTATION IN THE FORM OF COLONIES

CHINA, LARGEST STATE OF RICH PRIZES IN PACIFIC, SAID TO BE AT MERCY OF MIKADO

George A. Dorsey in the Chicago Herald.

This appears to be bargain day in colonial possessions in the world at large. The United States is the richest prospective customer, but Japan seems the most likely prospective buyer. We neither want nor need colonies. Japan thinks she does, and thinking is the forerunner to action.

Rich Prizes Plenty.

What a poor thing seems Cuban aside of Java, or all the other islands of the Caribbean, as contrasted with Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes to say nothing of that greatest of all islands and possibly the richest, New Guinea. Then there are other gains in that ocean-wide island world, new Caledonia, New Hebrides, New Ireland, New Britain, the Solomons, the Philippines, the Marshall and Gilbert group, Tahiti, the Marquesas. All these is no end to them.

**Great Changes Assured.**

That those consequences may be of unparalleled magnitude that they may revolutionize human thought, that they may alter the whole course of human history no one doubts.

And it is certain that this war's influence is to be felt throughout all time and that, for the immediate future, by every individual in the world. It does not at first sight seem plausible that his war should extend its influence to a Tibetan husbandman, a primitive bushman in the heart of Australia or a Pemby in the dark upper regions of the Congo, but it is only a question of time when this struggle will extend its influence in some way or another even to these obscurely remote individuals.

The possible consequences of such a conflict, absolutely worldwide in its influence and holding potentially to enslave literally the whole civilized world, staggers one's imagination and fills ones' thought. But just what will happen and how it will take place all predictions along this line are merest guess work. As well set afloat a thousand ships in the midst of the Pacific and predict the location of each 10 years hence.

**Just Chaos That's All.**

Take a cup of flour, a pinch of salt, a spoonful of sugar, and the white of two eggs and one can make some prediction as to what will happen after stirring and baking; but if we add to the mixture every conceivable product of the vegetable and mineral world we have chaos. Chaos cannot be understood, as it cannot be described, as it cannot be described because it is a new experience.

So with the present situation—each hour adds to the number of elements that go into the mixture each day involves new forces, and so hour by hour day by day this disturbance of the human crust of the earth, first manifesting itself as a pin prick on the banks of the State spreads in huge concentric circles and, for the present at least, the waves seem not to lose their force as we might expect, but gain momentum.

Is this momentum so great as mankind's resistance so little that it will overcome and engulfed in these waves-of-war?

**None Can Foretell.**

Who can say? For myself I know of no one competent to foretell the end. And herein lies the profound darkness of the situation. To admit the improbable is possible is to weaken to that extent its improbability. That is why it is not impossible that our own country will not be involved. This thing should be utterly impossible, but when the number of those who admit that it is not impossible grows each hour and day—but why go on with this? I conceive it the duty of every American to screw his moral nature up to the point where it will be a physical impossibility for this country to be stamped from its sanity.

Possibly we are soon to pass a crisis which will put to the supreme test the honor, integrity and humanity of our nation. We can stand that test, should it come, if every man has decided in advance that the outcome must be and can only be that which will justify our faith to our republic and make it that power in this world which we believe it can and shall have.

**Americans Not Greedy.**

That is why we do not covet our neighbor's ass or his house or his farm, even though out neighbor may have stolen them and even though in this or that case we believe that our neighbor acted in a way not befitting a modern Christian nation.

The world does move, by which I mean that national ideals of right and wrong change. Two hundred years ago or less had the opportunity such as is ours now, and our Drakes and our Hawkinss would already have been sailing the seas in quest of what they

Penalties of Progress.

European contact inevitably means unequal disease, not only venereal and not only leprosy, but common household diseases which move about like avenging epidemics. The trader introduces whisks or worse and the missionar introduces clothing, which is worse for clothing to the man in the tropics, at least is the mother of all diseases.

I don't mean to deny that there are many intelligent self-sacrificing individuals not only in mission stations

but among Government officials and in among the traders in the South Pacific Islands, but each and every one of them is playing the game of life as it goes on, and that is bound sharply as variance with the natives game of life.

The native loses because even the poisoned bowgun avail little against the modern rifle.

**Nature Rules Is Best.**

Five minutes in any Pacific Island village is usually sufficient for one to form an accurate idea as to the number of years the natives have been in contact with European civilization. The village is clean and the houses are substantially built. If there is evidence of abundance about, if the natives look happy and contented and show no evidence of disease. It is fairly certain that the white man has not yet got in his work.

Nearly all that I have said about the parceling by the powers of the South Pacific Islands is equally applicable to the vast continent of Africa, about which it is also just as true that there is a flaw in danger of being replaced.

There are hundreds of thousands of blocks that may wake up any day to find that they have over night had their allegiance transferred to another country.

The combined population of Africa and the Pacific ocean islands is not far from 200,000,000. This war then is likely to affect the political destinies of an eighth of the human family—the war in which they have no voice and can have but remote interest.

**A Curious Situation.** But just what would seem that this is big opportunity. If she is wise she will not seize it. For 2,000 or 3,000 years at least empires have been wracked through the colonization route. Colonization has not been the only route to work but it has been one of the most potent.

**Power of Japan.**

Japan today is master of the Pacific literally master and she can take any city in the Pacific capture any fort conquer any island, and if she were of a mind could replace the Germans in Kiao Chow, the English in Wei-hai-wei, and Hongkong, the French in Tonkin and Annam, the Dutch in that vast archipelago of a myriad of islands which stretches from Sumatra on the west to the very center of New Guinea. On the east could take the German South Pacific possessions—Bismarck Archipelago, including Kaiser Wilhelm Land, New Britain, New Ireland, the Admiralty Islands, Bougainville, the Carolines and dozens of lesser Marquesas and New Caledonia.

Japan could go on with the work

and conquer the whole of the British possessions including Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and a thousand and one islands big and little. There is nothing of importance left in the Pacific except Hawaii and the Philippines. It is doubtful if at the present time we could save them if Japan were of a mind to wrest them from us.

**Will Punish Germany.**

What an ocean-wide empire that would make for Japan. Let us be certain of one thing. Japan is just as capable of administering the islands of the Pacific as any other country is and apart from the fact that she did not get there first has just as good a moral claim to them and if Japan were as mean and greedy as some people possibly some nations allege she in she would be on her way.

It seems likely, however, that she will content herself with getting away with Germans and one hardy blame her for her desire to do that.

The reader will recall that in the days before the Russo-Japanese war Japan had possession of the Izu Peninsula which includes Izu and Port Arthur. But Russia, Germany and France protested saying:

"We do not think this is good for you to hand it back to China." Now there was some reason for Russia's protest.

**Russia Needs Harbor.**

Russia really needed an ice-free harbor as terminus of her trans-Siberian railway and she had already moved into Manchuria. France was Russia's ally and had seeming good cause to add her protest. But Japan never could see what business it was of Germany. Germany certainly didn't protest in purely ethical grounds at least if she did she changed her mind when a little while after two German missionaries were killed in Shantung and she seized the harbor of Kiao Chow where she has built up a modern city with splendid shipping facilities from which she has extended

her dominion.

**Believes in Chinese.**

I have great faith in the ability of the Chinese to do what they set out to do and the day is coming I am confident when they will set out on a huge clearing job. Thus will be their first task and they will shake off foreign encumbrances as a sailor sheds hammocks from a ship.

China is the natural master of Tonkin, Annam, Cambodia, Siam and Burma. If anyone can be the natural master of anyone else—I seriously doubt that.

It is innate in men and it is requisite for society that there be marriages and partnerships and mutual alliances and democracies and republics but monarchies and colonies and dependencies and states are features of time and in instance and when they are lost we feel to perish.

**There are 4,000 Box Scouts in Europe whose leaders are encouraging them to do defense duty in the present war.**



INSET PHOTOS: CROWN PRINCE FREDERICK WILHELM, WHO COMMANDS THE GERMAN ARMY THAT ATTACKED LIEGE, AND ONE OF THE BIG RAPID-FIRE GUNS.

# RELATION EUROPEAN WAR TO U.S. MINERAL RESOURCES

SECRETARY LANE DECLARES WAR WILL FORCE AMERICAN INDUS-

TRY TO DEVELOP HOME RESOURCES

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 22.—A direct benefit to the United States from the European war will be the effect in making the people of this country realize to a greater extent the value of its mineral resources," said Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior. In his interview recently it is entirely possible to utilize these resources and expand our industries so that the belief made in America will become familiar in our own foreign markets.

Of an importance second only to that of the food supply, said Mr. Lane, is the supply of mineral products necessary to meet the requirements of Twentieth century civilization. One of the first effects of the war has been to make us realize the interdependence of nations in the matter of food supplies.

Similar conditions hold in the case of

edge tools and small firearms in made

to take number one European smelters, rising in part Chinese and Mexican ores, has, in the last ten years, furnished much of the world's supply of antimony, which is used in the manufacture of type metal and also in

Antimony, however, is easily extracted from many low grade ore.

It is in great quantities in at least seven states, and there is no reason why we should not make this extraction and be independent of foreign sup-

plies. Similar conditions hold in the case of

tin, which is produced in the United States.

Large tonnage of farm machinery

allows comes from Germany and France.

It is only in the last 10 years that we have feed ourselves from

such a monopolistic control of these

tin supplies. Flint pebbles are com-

mon and the supply large enough in

the United States but for such a cap-

italized industry dependent upon

tin as a raw material have

had little development in the United

States. Our miners of tin are produc-

tive but we are not.

Do you mean Mr. Lane was asked,

that the United States can make itself independent of the rest of the world in its manufactures?"

Very largely asserted the secre-

tary. The main difficulties to be

overcome are in the rearrangement of

the distribution system necessary to

establishing this independence. Busi-

ness is established along certain well-

marked channels and usually follows the

line of least resistance. It is easier, and perhaps cheaper to

import mineral products and materials

from other countries than to go to the

trouble and expense of developing in

our own resources of the same nature.

Turned to the latter course by suspen-

sion of commerce with other countries

it is evident that American enterprise

and energy will almost at once turn to the development of the native re-

sources rather than permit production to lag and supply to be diminished in any industry.

**Minerals for Agriculture.**

For the maintenance of agriculture

for instance, we rely more and more

largely upon mineral fertilizers. The

three essential plant foods are potash

nitrogen and phosphorus, the latter

used generally in the form of phosphate.

We have depended with the rest of the world very largely upon

the mines of Germany for our supply

of potash salts and war has cut off

this supply but we have large deposits

of potash in California reserves which

can be immediately opened and deve-

loped if a bill now before congress is

acted upon.

Chile holds a practical world

monopoly of the most readily available

nitrogen in its great nitrate beds and

not only the manufacture of agricultural fertilizers but also of many kinds

of high explosives have been made

dependent upon the Chilean supply of

nitrates. If this supply should be cut off we have to depend upon the

mines of Bolivia for our supply

of potash salts and the outline

for the short crop is better than it

has been for many years. The acreage under cultivation was 4 percent greater than last year and there is no doubt

that the final yield will be more than

that of the last year.

The official estimate places the yield

at 4,000,000 tons.

After deducting seed and taking

stocks into account, it is estimated

that the crop will be 3,500,000 tons.

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